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The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD.

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The Reviews.

POLITICAL.

ITALY AND FRANCE.

THE TRUE CAUSES OF THEIR DISAGREEMENT.

II.*

La Rassegna Nazionale, Florence, September 16.

THE second cause of disagreement between Italy and France is war. France desires war ardently and only awaits an opportunity to make it under favorable conditions. No country or people can suppose that France will ever relinquish the hope of getting back her lost provinces, while it is certain that she cannot repossess them without a great war. There is something more, however; if France could regain those provinces by pacific means, she would not be satisfied, since she wishes to recover, not only Alsace-Lorraine, but her lost *prestige* and that military primacy which she formerly held in Europe and to which she believes herself entitled. How can

* Part I. appeared in last week's issue of THE LITERARY DIGEST.

you suppose that the French nation would abandon the desire of wiping out by other great victories the immense defeat of 1870, if you reflect that the war of that year was desired by the military jealousy of the French, to whom it appeared that Prussia had acquired greater glory in '66 than France in '59, and that Sadowa had eclipsed Solferino? Would they now give up their ardent desire to get revenge for Metz and Sedan, and forget that the Prussians have entered Paris three times in this century? This is why France is the only country in Europe which wants war, which has been preparing for it for twenty years, and which has a material and moral interest in provoking it.

Italy, on the other hand, has no reason for making war on anyone, and sincerely desires peace, of which she has very great need. With peace Italy expects to consolidate her unity and her political institutions, expects industrial and agricultural prosperity and the amelioration of her finances, at present far from flourishing. Everyone in Italy desires peace, even those who might be suspected of being partisans of war—I allude to the Radicals and Irredentists. While the latter demand the restoration to Italy of Trieste and Trent, they at the same time insist on large reductions in the military budget, and some even go so far as to clamor for the abolition of the permanent army. From this it is an irresistible conclusion that the Irredentists keep up an agitation simply through love of disorder and opposition to the monarchy, since it cannot be that they desire war while they begrudge the cost of it.

That Irredentism is solely a party cry is too clear. The Irredentists demand Trieste and Trent, but say not a word about Corsica and Nice. They curse Austria, whose dominion has extended over Trieste and Trent for centuries, and hurrah for France, which but recently has got possession of the two provinces she last acquired. Moreover, Trieste was voluntarily ceded to Austria, while Corsica was sold as they sell slaves, and when she refused to submit to be vended thus ignobly, she was reduced to submission by French arms! Why, then, want to liberate Trent and Trieste and leave the country of Paoli and that of Garibaldi enslaved by the foreigner? Have the Irredentists forgotten the fierce and unfeeling opposition of their predecessors to Cavour, when, much against his will, he had to give up Nice in order to create Italy? Have they forgotten the fury of Garibaldi and his outcry in a full Chamber: "You have made me a foreigner in Italy!"

The endeavor, vital for us, that the French shall not acquire an absolute predominance in the Mediterranean, and the importance that the maintenance of peace in Europe has for us, have alienated Italy from France. These are the two true causes of the disagreement, not spoken of by many, but felt by all.

Every other reason for disgust, the occupation of Tunis, the incessant war made by the military, the bureaucrats, and the clergy most of all, on the Italian element there, the sympathy, ill concealed, of very many French Monarchists and Republicans for the temporal power of the Pope, and the hopes that they nourish in the pontifical court, the losses that have been caused to our commerce by the French tariff, the almost daily insults and the frequent provocations of the press, the adhesion of Italy to the two central Empires, all these are manifestations of those two fundamental causes of disagreement and the consequences of them. To put an end to these manifestations, something else is necessary besides the declarations of the Italian Radicals, who for lack of solid reasons excite scandals in Parliament and in the street; something besides their protests, without dignity, of attachment to France, which evoke so little reciprocal feeling from the French Radicals; something besides

the idyls of many journalists about community of race and the illusions of some good-hearted men about a possible Latin alliance.

There is but one way to restore peace and harmony between Italy and France. Let France not oppose Italy's having in the Mediterranean possessions and influence; let France cease to aim at a predominance in that sea, to which Italy cannot for a moment consent; let France no longer persecute the Italian element in Tunis, nor try to change the protectorate of that country into annexation of it; and let her then give solid guarantees not to disturb the peace of Europe. Such steps will, permit, if not disarmament, at least a diminution of armaments. To obtain from France, however, any one of these things would be so difficult, that it may well be called impossible.

That no other method save the one I have indicated would restore harmony between the two Latin nations, and that this sole method is for the present, at least, unattainable, seems to me the general persuasion. The condition of things flowing from this general persuasion is such that, whoever be Ministers of Italy, whatever profession of faith they have made before attaining power, the course of foreign policy does not, and cannot change. Be they revolutionary, like Crispi and Nicotera, moderate, like the Marquis di Rudini, a sort of radical, like Zanardelli, or very conservative, like Count Ferraris, passionate and violent, like Crispi, cold and skeptical, like the dead Depretis, it is necessary for them to tread the same path, namely: to suspect France of lying in wait to get control of the Mediterranean; to endeavor to extend our possessions and influence in that sea, essentially Italian; and to adhere to the Triple Alliance in order to maintain peace in Europe, in opposition to the only nation which desires war.

THE AFFAIRS OF CHINA.

Edinburgh Review, October.

THE fallacy of human confidence in its own capacity for accurate prediction has received another illustration from recent events in China. Only a few months ago, the governments of the civilized world were congratulating themselves on the personal reception of their representatives at Peking in audience by the Emperor of China, and were basing on that incident the hope, amounting almost to a positive conviction that the old China with its innate hostility to foreigners had finally disappeared, and that in its place had arisen a solidly united China with a strong Government ready to carry out all its treaty obligations, and with a well-disposed people anxious to testify, in every way, its desire to live on terms of peace and harmony with foreigners. The vision thus created was an agreeable one, but a few weeks served to dispel it, and to revive fears that have not been so acute for thirty years. Once more we are compelled to think, that at Peking there is a weak rather than a strong Government, and, without impeaching its good faith, there is considerable doubt as to its ability to properly fulfill its treaty obligations, while throughout China is apparent an unequivocal and inveterate antipathy to foreigners, which needs very little encouragement to break out into disturbances that would render international harmony impossible. Even should the popular excitement yield on the present occasion to official treatment, enough has happened to modify our confidence in the indisputable power of the Peking executive, and to seriously qualify the perhaps unreasonable expectation, that China had accepted, without reserve, her place in the family of civilized nations, and that she might be, therefore, treated with the same candor and confidence as any of the recognized Great Powers.

So far as matters have yet progressed in China, there is rather need for vigilance, than ground for alarm. The recent riots and massacre of English subjects along the great river Yang-tse-kiang do not by themselves justify the conclusion that there is a

determination among the Chinese masses to expel the foreigners, and that we shall again be compelled to fight for the position we have acquired with such difficulty in their country. If there is any reason to fear that the riots at Wuhu and Wusueh may be followed by graver consequences than the murder of French subjects in 1870 or of Mr. Margery in 1875, the explanation is to be found in the consideration of other circumstances that have come to our knowledge, and that relate to the internal condition of China and the stability of her own government. Without accepting the somewhat alarming conclusions that are based on those circumstances, they are nevertheless such as to deserve careful consideration. They involve not only the continuance of friendly relations between China and the Treaty Powers, but also the internal peace of China and the very existence of the ruling dynasty. At any rate, we believe that the outbreak is not to be ascribed to religious intolerance but to secular motives of hostility. This view is held not by irresponsible persons alone, but by the official representatives of this country in China. In the last blue book issued on Chinese affairs, the reader will find among the evidence carefully selected by Consul Gardner of Hankow, a positive statement based on the admissions of a Chinese official, that "the object of the riots caused by the secret societies, was not so much hostility to Europeans as hostility to their own government." The first article in their programme has been "hostility to foreigners" because that seemed the best way to embarrass their Government; the second is the vague and impracticable declaration as to supplanting the Manchu, in favor of another, dynasty; and the third in which their astuteness is more clearly shown than in the others, is to excite the inter-provincial jealousy, which, if communications were more perfect, would probably rend the united Empire of China into several fragments. The particular form in which they have sought to arouse that jealousy involves a direct attack upon Le Hung Chang, whom they charge with showing undue preference to officials of his own native province of Anhui, and the neighboring one of Kiangsi forming together the Viceroyalty of Liang Kiang.

There is little doubt that the character of the reigning Emperor, Kwangsu, will exercise a determining influence on the future of both China and his own dynasty. He is a young man, having only completed his twentieth year in August, and everything that has been learnt of him is favorable to his amiability and intelligence. He seems not merely to have been carefully brought up to discharge the difficult and dignified ceremonies of his high station, but also by inclination as well as training to be disposed to pursue an enlightened policy towards foreign countries. But although he may exhibit equal judgment to any of his predecessors in selecting his generals, he will never himself be a great warrior, as would be natural in a Manchu chief.

The Manchu dynasty has, however, a stronger basis than is furnished by the military resources of the governing race. It has been accepted by the mass of the nation for more than two hundred and fifty years as a Chinese government, and it unquestionably still enjoys the support of the great mass of Chinese officials. Admitting even a dearth of Manchu statesmen at the present moment, there is no scarcity of remarkable officials of Chinese race who are quite capable of rendering the Emperor efficient and loyal service. Its enemies may denounce the Manchu dynasty as foreign, but in all essential points it is thoroughly Chinese, and the administration of the country is conducted by a civil service in which the preponderating element is Chinese. Responsible Chinese officials cannot but see that a change of dynasty will neither remedy their position, nor alleviate the industrial depression, due in a great measure to a falling off in the tea trade. The Manchus may be of an alien, and, as is considered, an inferior race, but their rule is based on Chinese principles, and is upheld by an official class which is almost exclusively Chinese. Any project to depose the dynasty will inevitably be formed from only one

of two considerations. Some ambitious and well-informed viceroy may consider that the Manchu dynasty is so effete, and that its power and position are so moribund, that only a push is necessary to dethrone it; or, in the collisions of rival viceroys which threaten to form a new phase of Chinese life, one or other of the candidates for power may feel impelled to strengthen his own cause by an open attack on the dynasty, and by an avowed intention to supersede it. We believe that the more carefully the matter is considered, the more evident it will appear that any danger to the Manchu dynasty can only present itself in a practical form under one of these two heads.

If the Manchu dynasty has enemies, it has certainly no better way of baffling them, and of prolonging its own existence, than by stifling the incipient signs of rebellion, and proving that it is determined to uphold the treaties and to facilitate the growth of commercial intercourse between China and the other countries of the world.

THE ARMED TRUCE OF THE POWERS.

WILLIAM R. THAYER.

Forum, New York, November.

OUR age surpasses all previous ages in asserting that it has attained the highest civilization; and it is sure that war is barbarous, and believes that it desires peace beyond everything. Yet the fact stands that never in her history has Europe devoted so much attention to her armies as now. What we do, we are; what we think, we would be. Europe, full of pacific thoughts, devotes herself to warlike preparations. Kaisers meet and kiss each other on both cheeks; they extol the sweetness of brotherly love; they attend each other's grand manœuvres; and then—increase the garrisons along their respective frontiers. In Europe to-day three millions* of men, the physical flower of the Continent, have been drilling, marching, practicing at targets, learning the use of bayonet and sabre, and performing as nearly as is possible in and sham fights the evolutions of actual war. It was so yesterday, last year, and through all the yesterdays of twenty years. Seven times during this period has the *personnel* of the vast host been renewed; consequently, there are now about twenty millions of Europeans, not yet beyond middle life, who have been trained to the fighter's profession, and who could at briefest notice take their places in the active army or in the reserve. This spectacle is without parallel in the history of the world.

Every monarch and minister protests that this enormous burden of preparation is necessary, though each protests that he has no desire to break the peace; and the populations whose welfare depends on peace, consent to furnish the means for maintaining this vast armament. Rightly or wrongly, Europe has been persuaded that she cannot dispense with her military system, cannot make her actions tally with her pacific protestations. By whom is her tranquility threatened? What reason have her several Powers for supposing themselves in imminent danger of attack?

Revenge and ambition are the most prolific causes of war. Under ambition I class not only the desire to seize the territory or treasure of a rival, but also the desire to divert attention from internal discontent by engaging in foreign war. Among the great Powers to-day, France is saturated with longing to avenge herself on Germany, and Russia is swelling with ambition. The French insist that they wish only to defend themselves from attack; but in their hearts there rankles the consciousness of their defeat in 1870, and there lie Alsace and Lorraine as perpetual reminders that what was French is now German. Germany will yet rue the day when she seized those provinces; for though France may never regain them, yet not

in our generation nor in the next will she relinquish the attempt: they are the concrete and visible signs of her humiliation. The flaunting of the German flag over Metz and Strasbourg is a taunt she cannot brook, a challenge she will not reject.

Germany, having rounded out her empire by the seizure of the Danish provinces in 1864, and that of Alsace and Lorraine in 1871, can honestly enough affirm that she only wishes to be let alone. She has no motive of revenge nor of territorial ambition to goad her into war; but she is still the one great Power whose geographical position compels her to be armed and ready. On the west she is menaced by France, in whom she implanted an implacable hatred; on the east she is menaced by Russia, the colossal barbarian with the barbarian's impulse to overrun the lands and possess the wealth of more civilized men.

Russia is, in fact, the centre of the warlike storm-area to-day. Eliminate her from European politics, and the other Powers would have no remaining plausible excuse for keeping up their armaments, because France would see the hopelessness of dashing her head against Germany supported by Austria and Italy. The possibility of winning Russia as an ally to strike Germany "between the hammer and the anvil" has given French revenge a concrete, practical form, and has forced Germany to stand by her guns. And the Russian monster threatens not only Germany, but, as Napoleon discerned eighty years ago, he endangers all Western Europe. There comes a stage, in the progress of a race out of barbarism, when its rapid increase in numbers is accompanied by a rapid development of warlike propensities. Russia is still barbarous; what we deem civilization there is only skin-deep. There are four or five score millions of these barbarians to-day, who are chiefly conscious of two facts,—that beyond their western borders stretches a land of promise; and that the sword wins the products of loom and plough. What the riches of Italy were to the Germans of the fifth century, what the settlements of Germany were to the Huns in the eleventh century, what the plains of Hungary and the Danubian valley were to the Turks of the seventeenth century—such is civilized Europe to the Russians of to-day. Shall the Slavic race prove the one exception to that general impulse which, from the beginning of history, has sent tribe after tribe from the far East on its march towards the Atlantic?

Monarchs and ministers have lost faith in the attainability of real peace; and, as a poor substitute for it, have perfected the present system, whereby each country, by being fully armed, hopes to discourage its neighbors from assailing it.

BISMARCK IN THE GERMAN PARLIAMENT.

EMILIO CASTELAR.

Arena, Boston, November.

I CANNOT pardon the historian Bancroft, loved and admired by all, for having compared an institution like the New German Empire with the American Republic. The impersonal character of the latter, the personal character of the former, place the two governments in radical contrast. In America the Nation is supreme—in Germany, the Emperor. Germany is in every way the antithesis of America; it worships personal power. The Hohenzollern dynasty has distinguished itself beyond all other German dynasties by its moral nature and material temperament of pure and undisguised autocracy.

Bismarck did as he liked with the Empire when it was ruled by William I., and did not see what would be the irremissible and natural issue of the system to which he lent his authority and his name. He should have known it as his duty and that of the nation and the Germans, to guard against some atavistic caprice which would strike at his own power. The predecessor of Frederick the Great was a monomaniac and the predecessor of William the Strong was a madman. Bismarck wished to

* The *Statesman's Year Book* for 1891 gives the following figures of the chief European armies, on a peace footing: Austria, 336,717 men; Belgium, 48,000; France, 593,277; Germany, 492,246; Holland, 29,000; Italy, 270,000; Portugal, 37,000; Russia, 814,000; Spain, 144,912. The remaining countries would bring the total beyond three millions.

make the king absolute in Prussia; he desired that Cæsar should reign over Germany; and to-day the king and the Cæsar are embodied in a young man who has set aside the old Chancellor, and believes he has received from heaven the omnipotence and omniscience of God himself.

The experience and talent of Frederick III. together with his respect for public opinion, led him to retain Bismarck at his post, subject only to some slight restrictions. But the Chancellor, in his shortsightedness, filled young William's head with absolutist ideas; spurred and excited him to display impatience with his poor father; and when, thus nurtured, his ward opened his mouth to satisfy his appetite, he swallowed up the Chancellor as a wild beast devours a keeper.

It was the hand of providence!

In few statesmen has it been seen so clearly as in the case of the Chancellor that no great man can make himself greater than a great idea. Opposed to the Germanic Union in its creative period, at the time of the revolution of 1848, he accepted it much later, not so much of his own initiative and free-will as in obedience to the teachings of unpleasant circumstances. In that conversion, which took fourteen years to accomplish; lay the veritable glory of his life, and he proved therein, by successive and tardy gradations, that he could tenaciously avail himself of his courage, and lead up to the triumph of the newly created and loved project with marvelous art. I cannot forget that to his efforts we owe the ruin of Austrian despotism and of Napoleon's Cæsarism; the reestablishment of Hungarian independence; the return of Italy's long-lost provinces to her bosom; the end of the Pope's temporal power, and the fortunate occasion of the new birth of the Republic in France. In his schemes Bismarck has forwarded a higher ideal of progress and, consciously or unconsciously, has served the universal interests of democracy.

But he has achieved his undeniable victories by means and procedures which have not fitted him for the position of a German deputy, and do not lend him any force, either moral or material, for his new elective office. The whole of his great edifice is founded on a complete oblivion of Parliamentary traditions, to-day courted lovingly by him, their most crafty enemy, whose inconsistency is extraordinary. What programme can Bismarck develop to his colleagues which will have the moral character of necessary work? The divine word called human eloquence descends only on the lips of that apostleship which redeems a nation from slavery and impels it forward. If Bismarck accepts the liberal and tolerant policy of to-day, will he not thereby countenance the Emperor who has ridiculed him and Caprivi who has audaciously seated himself in that position from which Bismarck thought never to fall until his death? The great man is a poor appraiser of ideas, accepting them from every quarter whence they blow to him, if only they will fill his sail and propel his bark; but he will never understand what mischief he could work to his enemies by opposing a programme of advanced democratic reform to the Imperial programme whose fixity resembles the rigidity of death. But what liberty can he invoke—he who has disavowed and injured all liberties? What remains for him to do? He has absolutely no resource at his disposal with which to undertake a campaign of active opposition.

Bismarck may believe an old admirer of his personality and of his genius, though an adversary of his policy, and of the government dependent on that policy. He possesses no qualifications whatever for the position he has chosen. In the Parliament, where formerly he strode in with sabre, and belt, and spurred boots, a helmet under his arm, a cuirass on his breast, he will now enter like a chicken-hearted charity-school boy, and that assembly which he formerly whipped with a strong hand like school-boys, laughed at and caricatured in often brutal sarcasm, ridiculed at every instant, ignored in the calculation of the budget and the army estimates during long years, and sometimes divided and dispersed by his strokes,

they, the rabble, will trample on him, like the Lilliputians on Gulliver, incapable of estimating his stature; and eternity and history will speedily bury him, not like a despot in Egyptian porphyry, but like a buffoon. Society, like nature, devours everything it does not need. The species of men to which he belongs, is fading out and becoming extinct. Modern science teaches that extinct species do not reappear. Remain, then, Bismarck, in retirement and await, without neurotic impatience, the final judgment of God and of history.

THE RESULTS OF THE REVOLUTION IN CHILI.

MAXIMILIANO IBÁÑEZ.

La Nouvelle Revue, Paris, October 15.

THE war in Chili has been in great part personal, and waged against the abuse of power by Balmaceda; but it has also been a war between the authorities, a war of Parliament against the Executive. This struggle of Parliament with the chief of the executive power much resembles those struggles which established in England the omnipotence of Parliament. It resembles particularly the struggle of the English Parliament with Charles the First, in the motives which provoked it, in the conditions under which it was pursued, and by the way in which it ended. In both cases, there were, the same encroachments by the Chief of the State; there was a resort to arms; there was, finally, a Chief of the State overthrown. In Chili there would have been also a decapitation, if it had not been forestalled by a suicide.

The Chilian Congress comes out of the struggle more powerful, and justly proud of the task it has accomplished. Unless for events which cannot be foreseen at present, it will never again be resigned to play second fiddle to the Presidents. These latter, on the contrary, will be obliged to govern in conformity with the wishes of Congress. To modify the well-known phrase, in Chili—the President will preside, but will not govern.

Another consequence, not less important, of this revolution will be the rise of public spirit. This rise results, not only from the considerable diminution that has been made and will be made in the powerful means of action which former Presidents controlled beneath the administrative machinery; it is a consequence principally of the practical demonstration of an error, which was considered to be an axiom by every one in Chili, namely, that the authority of the Presidents was all powerful, and that it was impossible to contend with it successfully. This idea may be considered to have been a heavy load, which stifled in the best endowed individuals all movement of independence and initiative. People were accustomed to expect everything from government and to consider impracticable any enterprise, political or even industrial, which could not count in advance on the support of the Government, or, at least, its good will.

On another side, the evils which flow from official pressure in elections for Congress and President have been too deeply felt to give this pressure any chance of restoration. Political parties issue from this strife masters of themselves, and it is not probable that they will again hand over to the Chiefs of the State the direction of the opinion of the country and the choice of the men who are to represent it.

These political transformations will not be the only benefits accruing from the triumph of the revolution. For a long time past Government officials have been corrupt in Chili. During the last months of the Government of President Balmaceda, this corruption reached its utmost boundary. Unable to find honest men willing to aid him, Mr. Balmaceda, in his work of persecution and torture against the citizens, and of ruin against the country, had recourse to men without scruples and without any principle save their own interest. These men were invested with different branches of the administration, as with a thing suitable to be managed for their personal profit. Even

justice, after all the courts of the republic were closed, was delivered to magistrates of this kind. The country was given up to be sacked by the public functionaries and judges. The triumph of the revolution signifies the expulsion, which has already been effected, of such Government officials, and the recall of the good servants of the country.

It is, then, very natural to foresee considerable changes in the manners and institutions of the country. Some of these changes are the result of the events themselves, such as the strengthening of the parliamentary *regime*, the development of public spirit, and the abolition of official interference with the elections. Other changes will be effected by constitutional amendments or legislative enactments. All these reforms are not yet to make. On the contrary, the most of them have been already voted by the two branches of Congress. A project of amendment of the Constitution, approved by the Congress which has overthrown Balmaceda, gives the Chambers the right to convoke themselves during a recess. A project of the same nature requires the Ministers to cease to exercise their functions as soon as censure has been passed upon them by the Chambers. There has been approved also a third project of amendment of the Constitution, already contained in a law in force, declaring the absolute incompatibility between legislative functions and salaried employment by the State, and forbidding Members of Congress to be appointed to any paid or salaried office during their term of office, and six months after the expiration of their term.

All these reforms and others constitute the common flag under which the political parties of Chili took up arms against President Balmaceda. The next Congress will soon meet and ratify the constitutional amendments proposed by its predecessor and approve of projects of laws not yet voted in their entirety. As the most notable men of Chili will compose this Congress, we may be sure that reforms of such gravity will be effected with prudence and due deliberation. The only difficulty which this next Congress will have to guard against will be the absolute unanimity of views among its members, for all shades of the Liberal party (Liberals properly so called, Nationalists and Radicals) and the Conservative party having combined to bring about the revolution, it is certain that this fact will have, at least at first, and for the first time in Chili, the odd result of a Congress without an opposition party.

Chili has known how to cure, in great part, the economic and financial ills which the revolution has engendered, by assuring the perfecting of her political organization, so that the ambition of parties will not be able to trouble it. The vigor of the inhabitants of Chili, and the fertility of its soil will bring a remedy for the hard trials it has just undergone.

THE PLACE OF PARTY IN THE POLITICAL SYSTEM.

ANSON D. MORSE.

Annals of the American Academy, Philadelphia, November.

PARTY fills a large space in the world of politics; yet very few have as yet turned their attention to the philosophy of party. This neglect may be due in some degree to the fact that the establishment of party government is of recent date, and that before that time party was regarded as the enemy of the State. Under governments which rest on force, as well as under governments that base their claims on divine right, there is no room for party. Such governments see in party a denial of their pretensions and an aspirant to their seats. The dislike of party on theoretic grounds was confirmed by its early conduct. It grew up in an atmosphere of irresponsibility. It arrayed itself against all conservative influences, good or bad; and this hostility has always stood in the way of the discovery of its functions and the recognition of its usefulness. Had the framers of the Constitution of the United States fully recognized that the system they planned would be worked by party, they would not have designed so futile an arrangement as the electoral college. [See Bryce: *Hamilton and De Tocqueville*.]

But whatever may be the excuse for past neglect, there can be none for its continuance. We live to-day under party government. We want good government; and the first step towards securing this is to acquaint ourselves with the nature, capacity, and limitation of our new ruler. But party is by no means identical with government. It is both something more and something less. It is one of a number of factors which together constitute the system by which the political life and progress of the State are maintained. To clearly apprehend what place party holds in this system, it is necessary to understand the nature of the State and of the several factors which constitute the organs of its activity.

The State may be defined as a people politically organized in such a way that the political wants of each and all are satisfied. A community may be so organized as to satisfy most of the wants of its members as citizens; yet if it must go outside for satisfaction of even one of these it is not a State. In this sense neither Canada nor Massachusetts is a State. But political self-sufficiency, although essential to every true State, does not imply isolation. Interdependence among States in matters non-political is not only desirable but indispensable.

The organ through which the State provides for its ordinary wants is government. Government is the agent commissioned by the State to do certain things in certain ways and for such length of time as the State sees fit to continue the commission. It is well to separate in idea the agent from the agency. The agent being the person or the group of persons who govern, and the agency the post or group of posts which they fill. Government is the creature of the State. Its office is to serve the State. It has no rights as against the State.

But how shall the State secure this obedience and fidelity? In the earlier stages of political development the State did not, as a rule, secure them at all. Government regularly usurped the functions of the State. When Louis XIV. asserted that he, the king, was the State, he but voiced a claim according with the practice of most governments before his day and for some time afterwards. The English were the first to outgrow this political immaturity. Amid the fierce conflicts of the Reformation period, and under the tactful, though despotic, guidance of Henry VIII. and Elizabeth, the people learned to think for themselves, and the State, apart from government, came to have a mind and will of its own. This was one step towards emancipation. The second belongs to the seventeenth century. The struggle between Parliament and the Stuarts and between Parliament and Cromwell resulted in the overthrow of the theory of the divine right, not only of kings, but of government, and the establishment of the doctrine of the supremacy of the State over government. This, I think, is the innermost meaning of the Bill of Rights of 1789. With this supreme victory arose the question: How shall its fruits be secured? How can the State make sure that the Government will always execute its will?

[Here follows a discussion of the different means of attaining this end. Revolution, the oldest and crudest, is too costly, and is inadequate to secure permanent efficiency. The constitutional convention is open to the same final objections that apply to revolutions. The written constitution can never adequately express the will of the State. It can only give general direction. Government while observing the letter of the constitution may contravene the will and the interests of the State. In some States the Government may resolve itself at will into a Constituent Convention, as in England, France, and Germany, and make important changes in the Constitution. This strengthens the government at the risk of the prerogatives of the State.]

The most effective instrument for accomplishing the desired end is party. The American colonies received this institution, as they did most of their political outfit, from the mother country. After the formation of the Union it developed remarkably, and to-day the American party-system presents a perfection of organization not elsewhere to be found.

Party holds government in subjection to the State, by educating and organizing public opinion, and by administering the government. Public opinion is what the people think and feel upon public questions, after they have studied them care-

fully and attained the mood which is favorable to wise judgment. Party is the most important agent in clearing up the first crude thoughts and blind feelings of the people, and crystallizing them into intelligent public opinion. Party keeps the people fully informed in regard to public matters. What may be to the interest of one party to conceal is to the interest of the other to discover and proclaim. The ultimate aim of party is to secure, as the basis of public policy, the adoption of the principles professed by it. The principles of different parties, considered collectively, are the principles of the people. The result of these contests is to bring the people closer to the fundamental truths of politics, and better judges of what concerns the public welfare. The party in power administers the government, and is removable at will. In England this can be done at any moment when Parliament is in session; in the United States it can be done at least once in four years. Moreover, the State is constantly checking, rebuking, or encouraging the party in power, which listens respectfully and obediently to every manifestation of its master's will.

The party system constitutes an informal, but real and powerful primary organization of the State. It is the first factor of the political system to interpret, and the first to give expression to the will of the State.

SOCIOLOGICAL.

RUSSIAN BARBARITIES AND THEIR APOLOGIST.

THE REVEREND DOCTOR ADLER, CHIEF RABBI OF THE
BRITISH EMPIRE.

North American Review, New York, November.

IT would be beyond the scope of the present article to describe in minute detail the various phases of the persecution to which the Jew of Russia is at present subjected. It may be of advantage to present them in a succinct outline. With the downfall of Ignatief, the outrages which had disgraced the years 1881-82 came to an end. Whether this downfall was brought about, or at least hastened, by the protest raised in the public press, and especially by the memorable meeting at the Mansion House, I will not now stay to inquire. It has been cynically said that the Muscovite does not mind acting brutally, but that he entertains the strongest possible dislike to being regarded as a brute by others. After 1882, we hear no more of bloodshed, pillage, and outrages on women. But other methods were sought to render the lives of the despised Hebrews insupportable. The greatest hardship under which they have suffered since the period of their settlement was their restriction to fifteen *gubernia*, besides Poland, as places of residence. These fifteen provinces cover a comparatively large area, but contain few large towns. Yet the four and a half or five millions who inhabit Russia and Poland managed to earn their subsistence. We hear of them in the towns as the principal traders and artisans, in the villages as farmers, mill-owners, and dairymen. They were also tacitly permitted to establish themselves in important commercial centres outside the pale of settlement, special permission being given to craftsmen, merchants of the first guild, and those who had received a university education. In the fateful year of 1882, by severe legislative restrictions, the Jews were forbidden to live outside the Pale, or outside the towns in the Pale; and were forbidden to own farms or manage landed property. At first these May laws, as they were termed, were allowed to remain inoperative. But since the summer of last year they have been enforced by stringent orders from headquarters, with the effect of crowding enormous populations into the congested towns. Obsolete laws are enforced with vigor, and thousands are being daily expelled from their homes and deprived of their means of honorable livelihood, for no other offense than that of being Jews.

The result of these measures is most deplorable. A corre-

spondent testifies: "Among the population of vast Russia, I never met with persons looking more wretched than the emaciated Jews. In all Europe there is no class of men who find it harder to earn a morsel of bread than is the case with nine tenths of the Russian Jews." No wonder, then, that an exodus has commenced as great and impetuous as that which took place ten years ago. The poor exiles pour forth over the lines of railway leading from the frontier towns of Russia to the ports of Hamburg and Bremen. "Haggard men and women are there so weak that they are hardly able to walk, children in scanty raiment, and whole families that had lived in comparative affluence, driven at a day's notice from their homesteads, and from the land which, with all its faults, they still loved."

Those best entitled to form a judgment, trace this persecution to religious intolerance. Persecutions of a similar character, although of less intensity, are enforced against Catholics, Protestants, and Dissenters of all sorts, and urgent efforts are made to stamp out the Uniates and Stundists. But the persecution of the Jew is of a greatly aggravated character, and carried on with a more relentless malice; first, because he is not a Slav, and the watchword has gone forth: Russia for the Russians. Despite all the obstacles with which the Jew has been hedged, he has thriven. The Jew, whom the Russian hardly ever names without an opprobrious epithet, has outstripped the orthodox Slav in the struggle for life. Hence the present desire to crush and exterminate the poor Israelite.

But a writer in the August number of the *North American Review* aspires to throw "new light" on this question. Professor Goldwin Smith* alleges that the source of the trouble is not religious, but social and economic; that the Jew has brought these troubles upon himself by his parasitic tendencies and tribal exclusiveness. He pleads, moreover, that the Jewish accounts of the atrocities of 1881 and 1882, published in the *London Times*, were in most cases exaggerated, and in some to an extraordinary degree. He would palliate the outrages committed on women in 1882 by contending that they could be reduced to half a dozen cases. Assuming for a moment that this were so, does it lessen the criminality of a deed? Was not an insult offered by one ruffianly tax-gatherer to one Kentish maiden sufficient to stir all England to rebellion? Mr. Smith commends the reports of the British consuls, comprised in two Blue Books of 1881, to our study. I join in the recommendation, and would ask the Professor to read carefully the second Blue Book concerning the treatment of the Jews in Russia. He would find that Sir E. Thornton, the English Ambassador, encloses a cutting from the *Golos*, saying that in Balta alone these cases are numerous. Of these, ten are already known, but the remaining victims are ashamed to come forward.

But to return to the apology advanced for the anti-Semitic movement in Russia. "The Russian government has never been guilty of persecution. The movement has its main cause in circumstances purely economical, inasmuch as the Hebrews are a parasitic race." On the very same day that this imputation was published, its falsehood was triumphantly proved by men whose information was not derived at second-hand, but who had studied the question on the spot. I refer to the articles on "Jewish Colonization" and "The Russian Persecution," by Mr. Arnold White and Mr. E. B. Lanin, which appeared in the *New Review* of August. In graphic language they portray the activity of the Jews as contrasted with the idleness of the general population. If they succeed in trade better than their Christian competitors, it is because the wares they manufacture are of a better quality and sold at a more reasonable price. But I would especially commend M. Leroy Beaulieu's great work, *L'Empire des Tsars et les Russes*, in which he meets the charge that the Jew has an aversion to

* See LITERARY DIGEST, Vol. III., No. 14, p. 369, No. 17, p. 454, and No. 19, p. 509.

manual labor and lives by exploiting the labors of others, by the admission that while this is in a certain sense true, it is true only in the sense that he prefers to act the part of an intermediary between the producer and the consumer, thus maintaining the circulation; a matter as essential to the body politic as to the living body. If the Jew or the Semite, he asks, is to be censured for taking this rôle, why not the Christians who are similarly engaged in it?

But Mr. Smith's most calumnious and mischievous indictment is the allegation that Nihilism is supposed to be recruited partly from the Jews. It is difficult to use the language of moderation respecting a writer who flings forth an accusation such as this, resting on no more solid a foundation than a mere supposition—an accusation which might be fraught with the direst consequences to the unhappy people against whom it is recklessly leveled. Penal codes and social vexations are but too well calculated to sting the Jews of Russia into hatred. But so deeply is the virtue of loyalty ingrained in the Hebrew mind, so ardent is his love of law and order, so profound is his horror of assassination, that the proportion of those who are mixed up with revolutionary plots is extraordinarily small.

Much might be said in extenuation of the guilt of the Autocrat of all the Russias, shut off as he is by a dense wall of officialism from the free and wholesome current of public opinion. But no excuse can be made for one who, privileged to breathe the air of freedom and religious tolerance which wafts through the British Empire, does not hesitate to palliate wrongs, dark and huge as the mountain, and to justify barbarities that cry aloud to Heaven for cessation and redress.

THE FOOD-SUPPLY OF THE FUTURE.

W. O. ATWATER.

Century, New York, November.

WASTE IN THE PRODUCTION AND USE OF ANIMAL FOODS, AND ITS PREVENTION.

WE are better fed than the people of Europe, and do more work; but we use more food than we need. Part of the excess is simply thrown away; the rest is eaten, to the detriment of health. Our chief wastefulness is with meats and sweetmeats. People in the United States are generally able to have the kind of food they like and all they want of it. Sugar is abundant and cheap, and is consumed in immense quantities.

But the worst wastefulness is in the production and use of meats. People of this country buy excessive quantities of meat, especially of fat meat. A moderate amount of meat is necessary, but the trouble is our lack of moderation. Not only is its excessive use injurious, but the waste it involves is greater than is implied in the actual cost.

The chief function of meats is properly to supplement bread, potatoes, and other vegetable foods; in other words, to supply what they lack for our best nourishment. Our foods furnish us material to build up the framework of our bodies, to repair waste, to yield heat to keep us warm, and to give us muscular strength for work. Blood and muscle, bone and tendon, are made from the so-called protein compounds, such as the myosin (basis of lean meat), casein (curd) of milk, and gluten of wheat. For fuel to yield heat and muscular strength we use carbohydrates, such as starch and sugar, and fats like the oil of corn and wheat, the fat (butter) of milk, and the fat of meats. Vegetable foods, such as wheat, corn, and potatoes, have relatively little protein, and their nutritive material consists mainly of carbohydrates. Beef, mutton, fish, milk, and other animal foods furnish protein in large quantities and in easily digestible forms. Best nourishment requires sufficient protein to build up our bodies and supply their wastes, as well as carbohydrates and fats for fuel. Meats and other animal foods furnish the protein in which vegetable foods are relatively deficient.

Meat is a manufactured article, requiring a large amount of

raw material. The making of meat is a process of transforming the vegetable protein, fats, and carbohydrates of grass and grain into the animal protein and fat of beef, pork, and mutton. The same applies to milk, eggs, and other animal foods. With most economical feeding it takes many pounds of hay or corn to make a pound of beef or pork. A large amount of soil product must be consumed to produce a small amount of animal food. Hence animal foods are costlier than vegetable. This explains why in most parts of the world meat is the food of only the well-to-do, while the poor live almost entirely on vegetable food. Ordinary people in Europe eat but little meat, and in India and China none at all.

Meat-making in the United States to-day is unnecessarily wasteful because of the excessive fatness of our meats. Part of the fat is trimmed off the meat by the butcher, part goes from our plates into the garbage-barrel, and part is eaten. Many eat more fat, both in meat and butter, than is necessary or healthful.

The agricultural production of this country to-day is one-sided. Our animal and vegetable food-products, taken together, contain relatively too little of the flesh-forming ingredients—those which make muscle and tendon—and too much of those which serve as fuel. From careless culture and insufficient manuring, or other reasons, our vegetable products, and especially the grasses and grains, have come to contain smaller proportions of protein, by 25 to 40 per cent., than the same products grown in Europe. Our great staple grain, corn (maize), is poor in protein at best. This helps to explain the relative fatness of our meats.

Our national dietary is likewise one-sided. Our food has too little protein and too much fat, starch, and sugar. Statistics show that the quantities of fat in European diets range from 1 to 5 ounces per day, while in the American the range is from 4 to 16 ounces. In the daily food of professional men in Germany, who were well nourished, the quantity of fat was from 3 to 4½ ounces, while among Americans in similar conditions of life it ranged from 5 to 7½ ounces. The quantities of carbohydrates in the European diets were from 9 to 24 ounces, while in the corresponding American diets they were from 24 to 60 ounces.

We eat much more meat than is necessary to supplement our vegetable food, and our meat is much fatter than is necessary. The sugary and starchy foods, of which we consume an excess, make the fat still less necessary. By the present method of meat-production and use, a very considerable amount of the grass and grain of farms and grazing regions is wasted, and worse than wasted.

Agricultural reform will lead to the production of more and better food from less land. Dietary reform will result in the eating of less food per person, and food better adapted to the demands of health, work, and purse.

THE INSTALMENT BUSINESS.

EDITORIAL.

Grenzboten, Leipzig, October,

AMONG the questionable economic methods of the age, must be classed the instalment system, a system under which the would-be purchaser of an article, acquires possession of it under an arrangement to pay the required price by instalments at stated periods.

It may be admitted in favor of the system that it offers the poorer classes an opportunity of acquiring articles which they can employ profitably, but which are too expensive for them to secure by a cash payment. This applies especially to every class of industrial machine. But this advantage is attended with many drawbacks. In the first place the apparent facility of acquiring goods on this system tempts people to acquire unnecessary as well as necessary articles; and even in respect of articles of the first class, the conditions are generally such

as to render the acquisition a risky one for the purchaser. The evils of the system have excited wide-spread attention, and on all sides we have appeals to the legislature for remedy of its abuses.

We are by no means of opinion that the State has no other function than to leave economic abuses to adjust themselves, and to sit supinely by while the strong devour the weak in the struggle for existence. On the contrary we deem it a prime duty of the State to protect the weak against the strong. At the same time we are of opinion that exceptional legislation against such abuses should be resorted to only when there is no possibility of redress under the common law. And we are further of opinion that a judicial condemnation of the abuses of the system would go far to remedy them. The judges, however, must be something more than mere machines for reaching decisions by turning over paragraphs. They must be men animated by a spirit of justice and bold enough to give effect to it.

The real question at issue is not whether the legislature should interfere in the matter or not, but whether the practice of the existing instalment houses is in harmony with existing ideas of justice. To answer this question it is necessary to know something of the character of the system.

As already said, the chief distinctive feature of the system is that the articles acquired under it are paid for by instalments. But that simply refers to the mode of carrying out the contract and says nothing as to the character of the transaction. There is nothing to be said against the payment of indebtedness by instalment. Houses are frequently paid for in this way and no one demurs. And why? Because the transaction conforms to the general conception of a sale.

The acquisition of articles under the instalment system does not conform to this general conception. The seller fixes the total of the instalments at a figure that will cover both the price of the article and the estimated business profit that might be made with the cash in hand for the periods over which the instalments spread. Such a transaction is not a sale on instalments, it partakes more of the nature of a purchase by means of a credit loan.

But the merchant does not want to sell his machines on credit, nor to make a loan. The would-be purchasers have no credit, and in many cases are not worthy of it. They may decline or be unable to pay after the first instalment or two, and the seller would have no redress. In this dilemma his lawyer advises him not to sell his machine or goods but to hire it out at a fixed rate on the understanding that after certain instalments shall have been paid the machine or goods shall become the property of the borrower. In case of failure to pay at due date the merchant takes possession of his rented goods.

There is no want of learned lawyers who have upheld the legitimacy of the transaction. We have here, they say, a concrete obligatory contract—the rent of the goods—with an abstract contract for final possession. This is an instructive example of how the abuse of language on that part of learned ignoramuses may lead to abuse of justice. Whoever, whether in fulfillment of an obligation, or voluntarily, gives his goods to another, enters into a legitimate transaction, but the transaction is not in part of a contract, abstract or concrete. An abstract transaction is impossible, and so is a transfer of property in the abstract. If the transfer of an article is to render it the property of the receiver, it must be through the concrete will of the transferrer to effect the transaction either in fulfillment of a legal obligation (as, for example, under a previous contract of sale), or simply as a present to gratify the other. But on what grounds is the transfer of the property effected under an instalment contract?

In the first place the contract specifies that the article is hired for a sum which is presumably its legitimate rental value. The lender claims ownership, until after the punctual payment

of a prescribed number of instalments. Does he, then, make a present of it to the hirer?

The fact is, the instalment man wants to dispose of his wares for money; that is, to sell them; but he will not give up his proprietary right in the articles disposed of until he shall have received payment in full, and to effect this he resorts to the fiction of a loan. Now it is simply impossible that a man can both sell and rent an article to the same person and in the same transaction; and such transactions, having an irremediable internal contradiction, are not legitimate contracts. A contract to sell a thing half, and rent it half, is void alike in nature and in law.

This condition of affairs renders it possible for the judge to dispose of grievances under this system with equity. The intention of the transaction is understood, and the judge, having ascertained the facts, has only to consider how much of the periodical instalments is fairly to be considered as rent and how much as part purchase money, or, in other words, how much has the article depreciated in value. For such amount the purchaser is liable, and this amount may be easily assessed by experts.

BABYLONIAN LIFE IN THE TIME OF NEBUCHAD-NEZZAR.

A. H. SAYCE.

Deutsche Revue, Breslau, October.

THE oriental investigations of the last fifty years have extended our knowledge of civilized man and his works into a remote past, which, until recently, we regarded as buried in eternal oblivion. Legend has been replaced by historical truth, and in lieu of the speculations of the historians of a later age we are confronted with contemporary testimony.

With the daily life, and hopes, and beliefs of the ancient Egyptians, the paintings on the walls of graves and temples have long rendered us familiar; and now old Babylon, too, has risen from the dead, and although the red bas-reliefs of the Chaldeans are lost to us, we have, nevertheless, a mass of written records of the time of Nebuchadnezzar, which convey more precise information than any paintings possibly could.

The excavations in Babylon undertaken in 1876 for the British Museum, led to the discovery of a great number of clay tablets, consisting for the most part of closed accounts and records of business transactions. The number of these tablets sent to Europe and America can hardly fall short of thirty thousand. Most of these tablets were dug from the mounds which rise above the plain on the former site of the cities of Babylon and Lippara. Lippara, the present Abu Habba, is the spot where once stood Bit-Uri, "The House of Light" the Temple of the Sun-God, and it is here that the first discoveries were made by Hormuzd Rassam. In the last two years similar discoveries have been made in the ruins of Nissur, the ancient Nipur, and mainly through the American expedition. The treasures discovered here, however, belong rather to the first Babylonian dynasty, while the other discoveries are attributable to the time of Nebuchadnezzar and his successors.

For the elucidation of a number of these tablets we are indebted to the patience, the industry, and the keen insight of Dr. Strassmeier. The judicial expressions which occur in them were interpreted by Julius Oppert and F. C. Peyser. With the help of their translations and those of Pater Strassmeier's published tablets, and others in my own possession and elsewhere in public and private collections I will endeavor to picture, in outline, the life of a Babylonian citizen of the time of Nebuchadnezzar.

Babylon was at that period the centre of the world's commerce, the market for the sale and exchange of the wares of all nations, from China to the Mediterranean, from Africa to Kurdistan. Grecian soldiers served in the Babylonian army, and Tyre was exposed to a thirteen years' siege with the

object of destroying its commerce and transferring the advantages to Babylon.

In forming an estimate of Babylonian people and their modes of thought it is necessary to keep the essentially commercial spirit of the city well in view. Babylon had all the characteristics of a commercial city; wealth was the measure of respectability; trade was the most dignified pursuit; and even the princes of the royal house did not think it beneath their dignity to engage in it. For example, we find that Belshazzar, the son and heir of Nabunid, sold wool to a private man to the value of twenty silver mines, taking as security for the payment a lien on the purchaser's house. The contract is drawn in the usual style, and subscribed by six witnesses, and also by the priest who drew up the document. Trade must have been in great repute among a people where the heir apparent to the throne could be a wool merchant, and bound by the same rules of trade as were his lowest subjects.

As might be expected, the military impulse was not very strong in a people so addicted to trade. In this respect Babylon presented a strong contrast to Assyria, whose power rested on its military organization. The kingdom of Babylon was only the work of a single genial man, and at his death it fell together like a card house. When Cyrus moved his forces upon Babylon, Nebuchadnezzar and his advisers had no greater anxiety than to bring the gods into security in the head temple. Babylon surrendered without serious resistance, and the citizens submitted themselves to the conqueror without murmur, being well satisfied with the permission to buy and sell as heretofore. None of the records make the remotest hint that public or private life was in any way disturbed by the conquest.

The lending of money on interest was highly developed; the interest, usually at 20 per cent., was payable monthly and was well secured. Even the priests lent money both on private account and on behalf of the Temple, and credit-giving was fenced in with so many restrictions that bankruptcy was hardly possible. Interest fluctuated with social and political conditions. There is a record of a case in which, during a famine, a patriotic money lender absolved all his debtors of the interest due.

The national currency was the Silvermine, containing sixty silverseckle and estimated at \$45. The Goldmine, rarely used, is estimated to have been worth more than eight times as much.

The value of the currency was originally determined by weight. It was cast in bars, perhaps also in rings. This form was found very inconvenient, and during Nebuchadnezzar's reign stamped coins of specific value were substituted for the bars. But we find also that prices were frequently fixed in dates and corn (grain). Dates and grain were very cheap, a quart of either being procurable for two cents. Domestic animals were dearer. We have the record of the sale of a donkey for \$29 in 569 B.C., and in the twenty-fourth year of the king's reign we find that an ox for the service of the temple was bought for \$9.75.

Clothing was very costly, especially if ornamented with a gold thread or with gems. Even a common camel-hair mantle was worth about \$3.50.

Wine, the beverage of the wealthy, was imported. There is a record of a large cask sold for \$8.25, and of five smaller casks of the same brand selling for \$7.50. The poorer classes brewed a sort of beer from dates which was drunk extensively.

The Babylonians were not only great traders, but the country people prosecuted agriculture no less energetically. The village lands were all farmed out to contractors, who were responsible for the taxes and for keeping the buildings in order, and who gave the land to be cultivated on shares.

Woman stood on the same plane as man, both socially and in the matter of civil rights. The civilization of the Babylonians was not Semitic, but Summerian; the Babylonians were a mixed race, and woman owed her position to Summerian

custom, which placed woman at the head of the household while the Semitic people awarded her a subordinate position.

The Babylonians were not only pious, but superstitious; but among the educated classes the religion approached closely to a pure monotheism. Listen, for instance, to the following prayer of Nebuchadnezzar: "To Merodach my Lord have I prayed, I commenced to pray, and the words of my heart sought him out, and I said, O Eternal Ruler, Lord of all creatures—for the king whom thou lovest, whom thou callest by names that seem pleasing unto thee, thou makest his name honored, and watchest over him in the straight path. I, the Prince, that obey thee, I am the work of thy hands, thou hast created me, and given me dominion over many, all according to the goodness, O Lord, which thou diffusest over all. Awake in me a love for thy lofty majesty, let my heart be penetrated with awe for the divine majesty, give me all which in thy judgment is good for me, for it is thou alone who sustainest my life." These words of Nebuchadnezzar found an echo in many other documents, and afford some indication of what manner of men were Nebuchadnezzar and the Babylonians of his age.

EDUCATION, LITERATURE, ART.

GIL BLAS.

GUSTAVE LANSON.

Revue Bleue, Paris, October 21.

WHEN people speak of Le Sage as a novelist, they think of *Gil Blas* alone. All his other novels, although they please sometimes, have as a whole no value, save as they repeat or explain *Gil Blas*. A good deal of ink has been spilt over the question as to how far *Gil Blas* was original with its author. He took his novel, says one, from a manuscript of which a certain person made him a present. No, says another, the novel was stolen from a printed book, written by Antonio de Solis. Erudite Germans have scrupulously proved, what loyal Frenchmen, have kindly allowed and valiant Spaniards victoriously maintained, that Le Sage in his *Gil Blas* committed numerous thefts at the expense of Espinel and many others. Yet all these admit that, if Le Sage sewed together bits pilfered from all parts, he did not steal a complete dress for anyone of his personages. This admission makes it impossible to convict him of theft. Everyone concedes, moreover, that the style of the French writer, light, ironical, and diverting, is his own and was not stolen from Spanish literature.

I confess that, from a certain point of view, I am tempted to join the chorus of the gentlemen who reproach Le Sage for his larcenies. My motive, however, would be different from theirs. I am afraid that the thief has lost more by his thefts than those from whom he has stolen. I know that the Spain of picaroons and *alguazils*—to say constables would be disrespectful—where are heard continuously the tinkle of the bells on plumed mules, the song of nocturnal guitars, and the clashing of the swords which gallants cross with brothers and husbands who are defending their honor—this Spain has always had the privilege of amusing our French imagination. *Gil Blas* pleases us like the Cid, like Figaro, like Hernani, much because he shows us ourselves, our life, or our genius, a little because he draws us away from ourselves and makes us dream of a world where the garments of the muleteers are covered with embroidery, where the beggars have the airs of great lords, where life from one end to the other is a *fête* or a drama, where everyday nature is greater than nature.

This quality of French imagination, to which Spain appears to have escaped from the dull vulgarities of existence, explains the frequent and prolonged influence of Spanish literature over our literature. There has been much misconception, however, as to the length of time during which this influence lasted. It is true that it endured for nearly a century, but during the latter part of the time that influence was on the wane.

It is certain that since 1660—and Le Sage was born in 1668—our true classics, the great writers by whom the literature of the time is characterized, owe, indeed, something to Spain, but nothing which is an essential part of their work, or which serves to characterize each one's peculiar genius. When, therefore, Le Sage began to write, Spanish literature was out of fashion in France, and writers—certainly those who were conscious of extraordinary talent—no longer looked to that literature as a pattern and a guide. It is, then, somewhat singular that one of our excellent classics, almost a great writer, a disciple of Boileau and of La Bruyère, should, at the time when he wrote, be smitten with Spanish literature, and adopt its extravagant *picaresque* fantasies as a frame for his true portrait of French society.

The reason for this, in my opinion, is not a literary one. It was a result of a change in manners, of the new conditions in which writers were placed. Formerly men did not depend on literature for their living. They wrote because they were in the humor to do so, for pastime, to set forth what they thought was the truth, to be useful to others. They did not expect from literature food and lodging, at least directly. When people wrote in that way, slowly, carefully, they took their time and had no temptation to expand their productions beyond what was necessary to express well their thought. When, however, art is a bread-winner, it trades with the booksellers, and trade means an exchange. You must give in order to receive. No book, no money. You must publish in order to live, heap volume on volume incessantly, expand instead of condensing, and make a book out of what could have been put in twenty pages.

Le Sage is one of the earliest examples in France of men of letters receiving wages from booksellers, always pushed on by the inexorable demand for "copy" which is their living, obliged to cut down their ideal and their ambition in order to blacken so many sheets of paper a year, in order to bring in so much revenue, at so much a sheet. This is what Le Sage manifests in his works. He could not afford to be brief; that would have been ruin and misery. He had not time to invent; he appropriates the invention of others. He repeats himself constantly. All the methods employed by our contemporaries, in order to sell to booksellers inferior and easy work, he was acquainted with and used. He was not born, however, for such a trade. He could have produced, at long intervals, great works. This is why I say, that his thefts did more damage to himself than to those from whom he stole. It was the Castilian imagination which paid the expense of his invention, and Le Sage, with the charming ease of his natural style, seems to me to resemble one of those handsome but penniless gentlemen, who can rely absolutely on living well at the cost of foolishly vain citizens and superannuated coquettes.

Gil Blas has often been held forth as a perfect example of average humanity. Instructed by experience, rolled over and polished by the eternal flood and ebb of life, by nature vulgar, vain, egotistical, greedy of pleasure yet fearing to be punished therefor, *Gil Blas* runs twenty times the risk of becoming a rogue and ends by becoming an honest man. Others have protested against such an opinion in the name of humanity which appears to be calumniated by calling the hero of Le Sage a specimen of average human nature. In truth, I fear that *Gil Blas* is not a character at all. He is a thread on which are strung the various parts of the work, I see him meet with many adventures; I would not dare to say that his soul is modified by these adventures. I find in him every moment naught but the sentiments, vices, virtues, ridiculous traits which introduce each episode and serve as a bridge to the episode which follows. We have, in turn, *Gil Blas* foolishly vain, *Gil Blas* the rogue, *Gil Blas* the poltroon or libertine, *Gil Blas* the bad son, *Gil Blas* the honest man, the good husband, the faithful servant. I cannot affirm that all these men are one and the same man.

The supreme excellence of Le Sage is that *Gil Blas* is a world in itself, and is also the world; so thoroughly, despite impossible adventures and exotic extravagances, has the work a living and natural air. There is in his narrative a healthy and robust simplicity which makes you believe what he says. The author relates with a tone of biting good nature, with a serious irony, which makes you laugh at everything and yet prevents your doubting anything. I do not reflect when I read Le Sage. I have often desired to be shocked by the vulgarity or the immorality of his personages, but never to suspect their reality. Le Sage has the faculty of imparting life. He has eminently, with intensity, the gift of being natural. Hence it is that he has the appearance of being original even when he imitates and translates.* It is for this reason, and not from national pride alone, that its Spanish critics have tried so hard to find the original of *Gil Blas*.

THE PLACE OF GREECE IN CIVILIZATION.

M. GENNADIOS,* GREEK MINISTER.

Asiatic Quarterly Review, Calcutta, October.

GREECE is the one country, and the Greek nation is the people, which, from pre-historic times to this day, serves as an indispensable bridge between the East and the West. Having had their cradle in the East, and still retaining in their language, their traditions, and their philosophy an Oriental background, they are nevertheless the soul and embodiment of Western thought—of that European genius which blossomed forth in them first in its most captivating beauty—that ever new and irresistible impulse which is called progress. From the moment that Greece appears on the stage of the world's history, this mighty force comes into play, actuated by the two chief traits of the Greek mind—by the sense of individuality, and by the love of freedom—qualities hitherto unknown, which seem to emerge from the very soil of Greece, as the Greeks considered themselves to have sprung from the earth. Thus armed, the Greeks at once come in contact and join issue with Asia. They are the first who venture to fathom her mysteries, to unravel her symbolism, and to grapple with her learning. Greece encounters Asia already mature in the development of its Eastern civilization. It is in Asiatic Ionia that the Greek mind first conceives the idea—diametrically opposed as it is to Eastern thought—that there are fixed laws which govern nature. Therefore, "Know thyself" is the first law in life which the Greek—in opposition to the Asiatic—sets to himself, and to this law literature, art, politics, religion itself, conform. It is the watchword of a fearless intellect, the first step toward knowing the world rightly. This love of inquiry and possible knowledge, as opposed to the contemplation, doubt, and indifferentism of Asia is personified by Odysseus, that truly typical Greek, who "had seen the abodes and learnt the minds of many men," who loved to wander over the world and who delighted in his own adventures. Odysseus was the earliest of great travelers, and the boldest of explorers. Herodotus, himself an Asiatic Greek, first reveals to the world, by scientific inquiry and in a systematic history, the religious, political, and artistic life of Asia and of Egypt. His nine books have remained, and will remain, the most reliable and most complete storehouse of Oriental lore. When we look to the field of arts, of politics, and of religion, we find the genius of Greece takes its start from Oriental sources, only to transform its prototype completely and soar up to all but unattainable heights. The art of Egypt having been the outcome of a priestly domination was an art of the dead, still-born and conventional; size, not grace and spirit, being its merit. That of Assyria, on the other hand, labored under the crushing weight of a secular despotism, which kept its tone low, and narrowed down its horizon. Greek art, emerging from the thralldom of Asia, was guided by

* Speech at the Ninth Congress of Orientalists.

the idea that reason should not be divorced from beauty, but that the beautiful should always be true to nature. With a bold, yet measured grace, the Greek modeled his gods, not after beast and monsters, but after an idealized human form. In political life, again, the East had not then known a medium condition between despotism and anarchy. But the pliant genius of Greece first made the effort to reconcile the rights and duties of the State to those of the individual. With regard to religion, the priesthood in the East overmastered every phase of social and intellectual life; the art of writing itself was a hieratic secret, and the study of literature and science belonged to the priestly office. The Greeks, having received with the alphabet their earliest mythology from Asia, soon threw off sacerdotal influence; and priesthood never constituted a caste in Greece. Although polytheism was the religion of Greece her earliest poetry clearly pointed to higher religious conceptions, while her philosophy, ruthlessly overturning every mythological fiction, produced the teaching of Socrates which falls but little short of that of Christ. Thus purged and prepared by the application of a clear and fearless intellect to every branch of human knowledge, Greek genius was ready to render its greatest service to the world by receiving again from the East and interpreting to the West, the Revelation of Christ. The Jews, the only Asiatic people which, by adopting theocracy, escaped despotism, were the people among whom the teachings of Christ could first be promulgated. But the Greek language was alone able, by reason of its inimitable subtlety, to give adequate expression to the noblest thoughts of the Christian faith. The Apostles starting from Asia, wrote the new Testament in Greek, and the Greek fathers versed in the philosophy of Plato and of Aristotle, expounded, in an abiding form, the dogmas of Christianity. Such is the rich and imperishable legacy which the contact of Greece with the East has left to humanity; and so overspanning, universal, and continuous are the benefits derived from it, that we may well say with Shelley: "We are all Greeks; our laws, our literature, our religion, our arts have their roots in Greece."

ENGLISH NOVELS.

Quarterly Review, London, October.

THERE are eight hundred novels a year published in England! Of which, how many survive the year after? The staple English commodity which circulates in three volumes is a conventional product, an institution like Saturday excursions to Brighton and Margate for half-a-crown, a refuge for distressed needlewomen, a thing as native to our shores as Britannia metal and afternoon tea. The Homeric epithet, dedicated by long custom to its service, is "trashy." Our indigenous novel, taken in the bulk, contains little art and no science. Its art, moreover, is well-worn—a feeble echo of Rousseau, with insular decorum stifling his too Gallic accents and reducing him to respectable inanity. It is a sentimental prude, who would shriek, and perhaps faint, at the very mention, by bold Mr. Meredith, of "skeleton-anatomy." Delighting in the "love-season, that carnival of egoism," our British Miss closes her record discreetly when the wedding-bells strike up, and she is—to use her own favorite expression—"led to the altar" by the hero whom she has chased and drawn on, from cover to cover, through a thousand pages.

When the French satirist wanders in the forest of Mudié and glances at these strange, impossible creatures, he feels an overpowering sense of wonder and amusement, which tempts him to exaggerate the less desirable qualities of his own fiction in the hope of giving a redoubled shock; for there is nothing he so contemns as Rousseau turned Puritan. The "everlasting pantomime" of rose-pink virtue squinting across the pages of its Prayer-book at vice, while it gambols within the measure of police-morality, is very laughable to him.

Heartily would he agree with Mr. Meredith that not in such a fashion can Art be raised "on a level with History, to an interest surpassing the narrative of public deeds as vividly as a man's heart and brain in their union excel his plain lines of action." Carlyle insisted that History, were it written as it ought to be, would read like a Bible. Mr. Meredith has ventured to demand the like seriousness, and to prophesy the same result, if the Novel is not to sink degraded "in the thick midst of poniarded, slit-throat, rope-dependent figures, plarcarded across the bosom, Disillusioned, Infidel, Agnostic, Miserrimus." Yet we have gone no further on the path of deliverance than our eight hundred sentimental wax-work stories, appearing and disappearing as the year goes round, on this stage of "everlasting pantomime." Is it so much as a commencement? Or should we not send for the "common hangman," if his hand be not entirely out, and bid him make an *auto da fé* in front of Mudié's, with the feminine public looking on, agonized and much sobbing, but learning in this wholesome manner their first profitable reading-lesson?

But Thackeray, Dickens, George Eliot—do we mean to call these mere artists in wax? Assuredly not Thackeray, nor the first George Eliot—not the creator of Becky Sharp, nor the excelling heart and brain to which one stands indebted for the idyl of "Silas Marner," and the woodland tragedy of "Adam Bede." Dickens, again, is by profession both clown and pantaloone, but he is quaint, affectionate, pitiful, the genius of oddity personified, no less than the stage-struck sentimentalist; he is Smollett *redivivus*, and rugged as the old Scotch surgeon was, both he and his imitator display a manliness beyond the reach of Rousseau. Yet mere sentiment, even in Dickens, is a fault, and never a virtue. The line of advance in English literature lies through Thackeray and George Eliot. Your Dickens may be popular, lovable, unforgotten. Something, however, there is which forbids us to name him classic. Is it the want of thought, of philosophy? He cries and laughs in quick succession; but he writes the comedy of the footlights, and is unequal to the deeper, more subdued, yet infinitely more piercing, comedy of life. His strong point, if we may venture on the expression, is pathetic burlesque. He will always fascinate those who are touched by transpontine melodrama played in a full house, not the student or man of the world, but the unlearned crowd.

How different has been the fate of Thackeray! That mighty artist has struck into life and plucked from it quivering figures with the blood in them; not lovely, nor high-toned and noble for the most part; only as true as he dared to make them. And George Eliot, the close student of Thackeray, not quite free from obligations to Balzac, and as far-seeing in rustic village ways as the satirist of "Vanity Fair" was in Pall Mall and Russell Square—we are speaking of fifty years ago—brought her large genius to the presentation of those country folk in whose aboriginal, uneducated passions and family pride, the world suddenly recognized a chapter of existence that it had never been shown how to read until she rehearsed it. In "Middlemarch" her partial dissection of motives, her reliance upon "environment" to explain character, and her "physiology of the soul," may be fairly compared with Balzac's mechanical fatalism; except that where the French author beheld only a conflict of individualities, an unchecked and undiluted passion for self, the Agnostic English lady, mindful of her Christian bringing up, could still discern the beauty of sacrifice and the struggle towards perfection. Her profound sadness touched, as with pensive evening light, the vast battlefield over which she gazed tenderly, yet despairing of an immortal issue. She could have analyzed tears, with the chemist who sought for the Absolute; but her own eyes were dimmed while she steeled herself to the operation. George Eliot was a repentant Realist, for she could not be satisfied with the melancholy facts of existence; she lamented the lost spiritual kingdoms, even while she denied that they had ever been, outside the pious imagination of believers. She borrowed her art from Christianity; and, so long as it was not overborne by her science, she wrote what will hardly die before the English language itself.

SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

THE LIGHT OF THE FUTURE.

D. ISAACHSEN.

Nordisk Tidskrift för Vetenskap, Konst, och Industri, Femte Häftet, Stockholm.

IN private life, Petroleum may long hold a place, and Gas has heretofore been the light, as a matter of course, for streets, restaurants, theatres, etc., but in the last decennial they have both had a dangerous rival in the Electric Light, and the prospects are that they both will be driven to the wall, because electrical light is a much more rational light than either. The main advantage that gas has is, that it in most cases is the cheaper of the two, and that is, at present, a great factor in the competition.

The gas industry is now about one hundred years old, while electrical lighting, as an industry, is scarcely a decade old; the progress in building dynamos, for instance, has been so great and fast that the possible limit is almost reached. The next aim will be to make them cheaper.

The question as to which lighting material is the more economical cannot be answered in a general way. It depends upon many circumstances, and the answer will be different in different places. We may, however, put the question in an abstract form and ask, which lighting material gives the greatest amount of light for the least amount of energy spent; and this question may be answered in a general way, thus giving us a comparative table of the theoretical perfectness of the different lighting materials. Employing one horse-power and measuring the light produced with that of a spermaceti candle under certain definite circumstances and dimensions, we get the following table:

Tallow.....	a volume of light equal to 6	candlelights
Spermaceti.....	" " "	8,7 "
Oil.....	" " "	9 "
Gas.....	" " "	13 "
Electrical Current, Glow Lamp "	" " "	248 "
Electrical Current, Arc Lamp "	" " "	1492 "

Electrical light, as will be seen, is the most powerful. Why, then, do we not use that light exclusively? Because electrical energy is dearer, and in the long run electrical lighting will prove dearer than any other light.

All our lighting methods consist in heating a body to a higher temperature. When a degree of over 500° C. has been reached, the vibrations produced by the heat become visible to our eye as light, red or dark rays. With increasing temperature, we finally reach a white light; but what a great amount of energy has not been spent, and lost! Certainly our lighting methods are very primitive, and it would seem that the electrical light would easily attain supremacy. Of all the energy consumed in a gas flame we get only one per cent. returned in the form of light, the ninety-nine per cent. being lost as regards light. The electric arc light stands higher in this respect. Still it only gives us ten per cent. back in the form of light, of all energy spent. Surely we cannot be proud of our lighting methods.

Is there no remedy for this? Can we not escape the waste of so much energy? No, we cannot. We can get about forty times more use out of the energy exerted, and no more; but the method employed to get that result is impracticable for ordinary lighting. It is, however, possible that the problem may be solved satisfactorily some day. We know that the lightning bugs produce light without the waste of heat, and some day we may find out their secret. At present we know only our own ignorance in the matter. We get light in the way in which the Gaucho gets meat. He butchers an ox to get one beefsteak, and lets the balance lie to rot.

The electrical light is produced by glowing while all other light is the result of combustion. In that lies their difference and the advantage of the one over the other. In the combustion is consumed much oxygen and man is thus robbed of a

large part of his main support. But in the glow lamp, the wire is inclosed in a vacuum and protected from combustion. There is here no continuous conduct of fresh air and no giving out of heated air and products of combustion. Hence the electrical light does not compete with man and does not rob him of his best nourishment and overload the air with foul and unhealthy gases. The difference, as regards influence upon the air in a chamber, of our ordinary lighting substances and electrical light will be seen from this table. In it will be found the number of heat units and the quantity of products of combustion developed when a room is lighted for one hour with 100 lights. Where no figure appears I have not had the exact data in my possession.

Lighting Material.	Quantity Consumed.	Carbonic Acid Produced.	Vapors Produced.	Heat Units Developed.
The Electrical Arc Lamp.....		0, or next to none	0	100
The Electrical Glow Lamp....	1,0 kg. coal	0	0	300
Gas, Argand Burner.....		0,40 m ³		4,860
" Manchester Burner.....	1,59 m ³	1,14 m ³	1,13 kg.	12,150
Petroleum.....		0,44 m ³		3,360
Oil Lamp.....	0,6 kg.	0,95 m ³	0,82 kg.	7,200
Paraffine Candle.....		1,22 m		9,200
Stearin Candle.....		1,30 m ³		8,940
Tallow Candle.....	1,0 kg.	1,43 m ³	1,04 kg.	9,700

For a better understanding of these figures look at this illustration. An ordinary gas flame using 140 liters of gas per hour will give the light of about 9 candles in that time and throw off 115 liters carbonic acid in the same time. A grown person at rest breathes out about 17 liters carbonic acid per hour. In other words that gas flame will in one hour throw off as much carbonic acid as 7 grown persons do and will require additional 225 cubic meters pure air, that the atmosphere in the room may remain sound.

Gas develops other hurtful products besides carbonic acid and ruins all kinds of wall decorations, books, etc. The difficulties as regards the ventilation of gas-heated rooms are many and great. It is not hard to discover the main difficulties attending the use of gas, and we readily recognize all the disadvantages attending its use.

Now, as regards the electrical light. There will be but few difficulties in ventilating a hall lighted by electricity, because it develops so little heat and no carbonic acid. In a certain large bank in London which employs 1,200 people in its offices, the electrical light was substituted for gas. Almost instantly the sick list was reduced so materially, that the gain in labor paid for the extra expense of keeping the electrical light. Similar favorable results have been obtained elsewhere in workhouses and offices. The sanitary conditions have now become a prominent factor in case of the electrical light against gas. Still the expenses of using it are great. In America the difference of price between gas and electrical light is sometimes so small, that it becomes advantageous to use the latter.

Two questions have lately created much discussion and newspaper writing, namely, the danger of fire created by the electrical light and the danger which lies in the wires to human life.

As regards the first question there is no doubt, that absolute security does not exist. But a well built conduit, properly arranged, is less dangerous than gas. Thus far the troubles have arisen from inexperience with the new agent, but experience is fast being acquired and in many places the law compels the lighting of theatres by electricity, a proof that engineers consider it less dangerous than gas. In Berlin every theater or other public place of entertainment, seating more than 800 persons, must, from January next, introduce electrical light. On the other subject, the discussion has been extremely hot and senseless, and statistics prove that the number of persons killed by electrical currents is entirely out of proportion to that of those who lost their lives by other accidents. In course of time we shall no more fear electrical wires than the dangers that lurk in gas meters and express trains.

THE EFFECT OF SMOKELESS POWDER ON THE WARS OF THE FUTURE.

W. W. KNOLLYS.

United Service Magazine, London, October.

IN some of the descriptions of the so-called smokeless powder which have been given to the public, imagination and ignorance appear to have struggled for the mastery. It was asserted that men would be struck down by adversaries whose position was unseen, and whose weapons noiselessly smote with a death wound. A little reflection might have shown those who accepted these blood-curdling statements that an explosion without noise was impossible, and that, therefore, silent powder had not, and never could be, invented. Absolutely smokeless, too, the new powder is not, but it is invisible at very short distances, and is quickly dissipated. A complete revolution in the art of war will not be caused by it, but, nevertheless, some modifications will be caused by its introduction. It has occurred to me that as I was present last autumn at the grand military manoeuvres at Cambray, at which smokeless powder was used, an account of my observations and deductions might not be unprofitable to the military student.

This new powder was not adopted by the French (so I have been assured by the French military *attaché* in London) because of its smokelessness, but simply on account of its superior ballistic properties. The smokelessness is, therefore, at most a secondary consideration. The smokelessness is not absolute, and the same may, I believe, be said of the so-called smokeless powder of other armies—but for a dense cloud which hangs, is substituted a light filmy vapor, rapidly dissipated. If a single man fires in an average state of the atmosphere, the smoke of the discharge could not be seen at forty yards; or, in the case of a volley by twenty-four men, at eighty yards. When at Cambray looking at artillery firing at—say eighteen hundred yards—I could see no smoke, and I dare say none would have been visible at a tenth of that distance. There was, however, a clearly visible electric-light-looking flash, and I observed that with guns, and to a less extent with rifles, a cloud of dust, when the ground was dry and bare, arose at each discharge. This cloud was caused by some of the gas, after quitting the muzzle, striking violently downward. Artillery officers should, therefore, in preference seek for ground moist and covered with thick grass when possible. As for the infantry, they have little choice. The clouds referred to were soon dissipated, and were by no means so visible at a distance as black powder smoke.

As to the probable effect of smokeless powder in war, fortress guns will still be easily localized with a field-glass, but if the attacking batteries be constructed at long range behind parapets, with low command and not indicated by freshly stirred earth, the enemy will be at first puzzled to localize them. At all times, too, field artillery, opening suddenly at various places and distances, would, with the aid of smokeless powder, be more difficult to reply to effectively than formerly. It is, however, in casemates that smokeless powder would be very valuable, as not substantially encumbering or vitiating the atmosphere inside.

Passing from fortresses to the open country, I will first consider how and to what extent the defenders of a position will be benefited by the use of smokeless powder. If they obtain cover behind a hedge, in a wood, or in shelter trenches, whose existence is not disclosed by newly excavated earth not covered by turf, grass, or bushes, they will be invisible at any distance, say, exceeding three hundred yards; hence they can fire at the enemy's distant artillery or advancing infantry without fear of a return, for he will be unable to even approximate to the situation of the line. The hostile fire must, therefore, be more or less random until some accident, such as a wounded man being blown by a shell out of the trench, a stricken man in his agony springing up, or a man incautiously raising his

head to see better. How demoralizing it will be for troops to hear the report of heavy firing, and the whistle of bullets, and to see their comrades dropping around them, without being able to see whence the firing comes, and consequently being unable to reply effectively! Again, the preliminary to an action is a careful reconnoissance of the enemy's position. This is sometimes effected by cavalry and horse-artillery driving in the enemy's advanced posts or parties, or causing them to fall back from fear of being cut off; or it is accomplished by pushing forward all three arms, and engaging the defenders to such an extent as to force them to discover their position, numbers, and distribution. Evidently the policy will be, for the defenders, absolute concealment of their troops till the enemy has approached to within effective range, when a fire will be opened on the reconnoitering parties from foes completely hidden, and armed with rifles whose discharge is attended with no betraying smoke. Hence not only will the advanced parties proceed with nervous caution, but even the main body will have to actually penetrate to within a few hundred yards of the first line to find out what position it really occupies. As may be easily imagined, the price to be paid for information will be very heavy. A skillful general will, moreover—thanks to smokeless powder—be able to play his antagonist all sorts of tricks. For instance, he may back up his position so that the two portions form a reëntering angle of, say, a hundred and twenty degrees. By, as it were accidentally, exposing a few men, he may induce the enemy to attack one face, weakly held, and to thus expose his flank to the other face where would be the real position. It will thus be very easy to keep the enemy in ignorance of where the greater part of the infantry are concealed till the assailants arrive within a hundred yards of the position. The artillery will less perfectly dissimulate their position on account of the bright white flash previously mentioned. Hence the artillery on both sides will no longer commence the action as heretofore; the defenders' artillery will evidently find their account in keeping silent and concealed until the enemy arrive within close range. The machine guns will follow the example of the artillery until the attackers' guns have been masked by their own infantry. It is perhaps a rash thing to say, but it seems to me that the preliminary artillery duel will be a thing of the past, and that the power of artillery is, if not killed, at all events much weakened by the adoption of smokeless powder.

Ambushes, especially against cavalry, will be much more effective than formerly, and the danger of attacking the enemy in position will be increased enormously.

The experience of actual war will probably bring to light other effects of smokeless powder and modify preconceived theories. All I have attempted is to suggest some of the consequences likely to result from the adoption of the new powder.

AMONG THE PREHISTORIC MONUMENTS OF BRITTANY.

ALPHEUS S. PACKARD.

American Naturalist, Philadelphia, October.

NOT far from the Land's End of France, and adjoining the picturesque coast of Finisterre, a favorite resort not only of French, but also of English and American artists, lie the barren and almost treeless plains of Morbihan. Morbihan is Celtic for "The Little Sea," and the district is famous for its impressive and mysterious so-called Celtic or Druidical ruins. These remains are mounds, tombs, and monoliths, erected by a race whose remote descendants still occupy the soil, their farms, and dwellings, and hamlets bordering upon, and in part inclosing the tombs, and lines of stone pillars which keep silent watch over the region. The best known and most imposing of these series of pillars, or "menhirs," are the great alignments of Carnac, which have for centuries excited the curiosity and interest of travelers and antiquarians.

Such monuments, if they ever existed in other parts of

France, have been removed, but the Bretons themselves, perhaps speaking a language derived from their pre-Celtic ancestors of the later Stone and early Bronze Age, have preserved in a degree the probable features, the folk-lore, and some of the customs of the times when these monuments were erected.

Hence a journey to Morbihan with its weird, sombre landscape, its cider-drinking, superstitious, Celt-speaking peasants, clad in their sober, black garments, environed by the many mounds, tombs, and standing stones, rising as silent witnesses of the mysterious past, and becoming an integral part of the everyday life of the inhabitants—a journey among such scenes has a strange fascination.

The Megalithic monuments are rude monoliths of the granite of the Breton coast, called *menhirs*, from two Breton or Celtic words *men*, a stone, and *hir*, long; they are also called *peulvans*. The *menhirs* are arranged in groups of from nine to thirteen rows, each row being called an alignment.

The tomb-like structures called *dolmens* are so named from *men*, a stone, and *dol*, table. They consist of a few large, broad, flat stones, set up on edge, so as to inclose a more or less oblong space; the larger ones are about six feet high, and covered by a single great slab (called table) or several flat stones. The smaller ones are said to resemble tables and altars. Many of those in the Morbihan are approached by covered galleries which are generally straight, but at times curved; the main structure or chamber is sometimes wider than it is long. They in nearly all cases face the east, and were places of sepulture or tombs, being the precursors of the old-fashioned tombs of our cemeteries, and were covered by mounds of earth called *tumuli*. A tumulus sometimes inclosed a cairn or *gilgal*, or heap of squarish stones six or eight inches, or a foot, in diameter, thrown or laid over the dolmen to protect it from wild beasts. A *cromlech* in France is a circle or semi-circle of *menhirs* or upright stones. The stones composing a *cromlech* are usually smaller than in the majority of *menhirs*, and the stones touch each other; while in an alignment of *menhirs* the individual stones are from two to several feet apart. The word *cromlech* is from *kroumen*, curved, and *lech*, meaning sacred, or, according to some writers, smaller stones.

There are in the single department of Morbihan 306 dolmens, and throughout France 3,410. Beginning at the most eastern point at which dolmens occur, archaeologists have observed them in Western India, where they have been used to the present. They were found in Palestine, near the Dead Sea, in the land of the Moabites. They are found on the other side of the Caucasus, in Circassia and the Crimea. They occur in Central Europe, northeast of Dresden, from Mecklenburg through Denmark into southern Sweden, but none occur in Norway. They have been discovered in Hanover and the Low Country, in Belgium, in Luxembourg, and in Switzerland. They also occur in the Channel Islands, in Cornwall, the Isle of Man and Anglesey; some in western, and a few in the eastern, counties in England, while many occur in Scotland and Ireland. There are the ruins of dolmens in Corsica, in northern Spain, in Andalusia, in Portugal, while in northern Africa they are abundant from Morocco to Tripoli, especially in Algeria. Mortillet rejects the theory once held that the dolmens were constructed by a migratory race, maintaining that they were the work of a sedentary population, and not of one and the same race, as skeletons of very different races have been found in them. At the same time many facts tend to show that, in the first place, the dolmen builders came from the east. Mortillet also states that the dolmens were burial chambers used as places of sepulture by families or by tribes. The *menhirs* were also quarried and erected by the designers and builders of the dolmens, who roughly hewed and chipped the monoliths into their present shapes with small axes of polished flint, jade, and the harder varieties of serpentine.

Who were these stone axemen, these Neolithic stone masons who could, with their polished celts, quarry, and could trans-

port monoliths weighing more than some of the obelisks of Egypt—the great monument of Laekmariaquer, being nearly 68 feet long and weighing 240 tons? Were they genuine Celts? Professor Gabriel de Mortillet says no. They are found in abundance in regions which never were occupied by Celts, as in Scandinavia, Spain and Algiers.

All archaeologists however agree that these monuments were erected by the Neolithic race or group of races who used polished stone axes, and that this complex of races originated in the east, perhaps between the Caspian and Black seas, bringing with them the cereals, flax, and the domestic animals. To narrow down the problem, French archaeologists are agreed that the megalithic monuments were of the same age as the pile dwellings at Robenhausen near Switzerland. At all events—and this is the great charm of such inquiries—the problem is still unsolved. The very people now inhabiting these plains, perhaps their remote descendants speak a semi-fossil language, and still cherish a few pagan, almost prehistoric superstitions. They could readily talk with Celtic, Irish, and Welsh, but French is a foreign language to them, and in short, they are a link between the present and the age of stone.

THE ETHICS OF CONFUCIUS.

WARREN G. BENTON.

Popular Science Monthly, New York, October.

CONFUCIUS laid no claim to having originated the philosophy of which he was the exponent, but simply to have undertaken to revive laws which the ancients had laid down, but which had become practically obsolete through non-observance. He undertook to induce his fellow-men to observe the essential laws of good government and good society, not because of attached penalties, but because it was necessary to good society and the promotion of virtue. He recognized with sorrow that political intrigue, infidelity to the trusts of men in all relations, and crime of all kinds prevailed in spite of the laws intended to regulate such things, and to the task of restoring the righteous rules of his ancestors he set himself. He knew that penal codes were powerless for good when there was not a moral sense to enforce them. Modern prohibitive legislation is a parallel case.

The Chinese statues, the so-called classics, set forth the means to virtue and morality, but neither the legal authorities nor the people recognized any need for enforcing or observing them. He sought by precept and example to revive the moral sense of the people, but at the end of a long life he died in poverty and disappointment, having apparently produced no impression.

To fully appreciate the great task he set out to accomplish, the reformation of China upon a strict ethical basis, it is necessary to picture the condition of his people at that time. From what he wrote of the condition of things, and also from the writings of Mencius, a century later, we must conclude that the China of twenty-five hundred years ago was, indeed, a dark picture for the idealist to complete. Mencius states that, in his time, men had reached a state of degradation in which they denied that there was any distinction between good and evil, vice and virtue. All moral restraints were thrown off, and public or private morality was unknown. But, notwithstanding the philosopher was dead, his name and writing still existed, and had their influence on a few minds. Among these was Mencius, who appears to have been an abler man than Confucius himself, and who espoused the cause of reform, and, as a chief measure, set to work to gather the writings of Confucius. Perhaps, but for this work, the very name of the Sage would have been forgotten long ago; for his writings were left in a fragmentary and scattered shape, and even do not take high rank in point of literary merit. The Confucian Analects, as compiled by Mencius, and with added comments by the latter, have been translated into English by Rev. Mr. Legge, an eminent Oriental scholar.

The gist of the teachings may be summed up in the one short sentence, "Walk in the old paths," and when we come to define the old paths we find what he called the Five Relations, under which he defines every known duty of man. These relations had been defined and enforced ages before, in the books called the Classics, perhaps for the reason that they were so old that there was no record of when or by whom written. It is these five propositions that have called forth dozens of folio volumes to elucidate and enforce. It is these that constitute what is known as Confucianism, although he never claimed to be other than a teacher of the faith of the ancients.

These five relations have in them an entire code of social and political economy of the highest order. They are, first, the Relation between King and Subject; second, between Husband and Wife; third, between Parent and Child; fourth, between Brothers; fifth, between Man and Man.

In this last proposition is the province of ethics. It is a far wider field for the philanthropist and reformer to deal with than any of the foregoing. Here all ties of kinship and fear of authority are removed, and the question of the equality and rights of man comes in. The same sentiments in our Constitution are lauded as the climax of humanity and civilization. The same sentiments were promulgated by a Pagan philosopher, 500 years before the Christian era; and he founded his arguments upon what had been written so long before as to be ancient history.

The Confucian system has probably done much toward creating whatever of good is found in Chinese character and institutions; and what it has failed to accomplish is not due to any defects of the system, but rather in the inherent tendency in human nature to follow the more brutish instincts.

Among the Chinese, Confucius is not in any sense worshipped, but he is venerated much as Washington is in the United States.

RELIGIOUS.

SOCIAL SCIENCE IN THE PULPIT.

JOHN HABBERTON.

Chautauquan, Meadville, November.

PREACHER and pastor are the greatest individual influence in social science. In late years there has been talk of decay of the preacher's influence, but it is not well grounded. The institutions of which preachers are the head are rapidly multiplied and well supported. The pocket is the test, and it is doing a great deal for the preacher. That it is not doing enough is in keeping with the world's way in every department of moral effort. When society does its full duty by Church and preacher the Millennium will be here.

The preacher's influence is not decreasing. Many preachers think their usefulness is waning, but the fault can frequently be traced to themselves. They bemoan irregular attendance and sigh for old days when everybody came to church; but seem to forget that then mere church attendance was regarded as a sort of saving grace. Congregational numbers do not necessarily indicate the spiritual condition of the community; they are frequently a gauge of the pastor's popularity. The conscientious pastor is a very hard-worked man, and to demand from him two elaborate, original sermons each Sunday is both senseless and cruel.

We must look outside the pulpit for the preacher's most influential work. Even if weak in theology and halting in speech, he remains, if a man of conscientious earnestness, a social influence for good that observing unbelievers dare not belittle and Christians cannot overestimate. In many communities he is the only well educated man—the only man who keeps abreast of the tide of modern intelligence and endeavor. He reads and studies; this is his duty and in keeping with his nature and profession. The more active his pastoral work,

the more he is impressed with the importance of every question coming under the general designation of social science.

Men who have any social reform in view, seek first to enlist the sympathies of the clergy. At one of the greatest meetings ever held in the interest of the poor of London, the venerable Cardinal Manning sat on the platform with some professed infidels—Bradlaugh among them. A public meeting for any but political purposes is almost unknown without preachers being by special invitation among its active participants; and even political conventions are opened with prayer.

The serious sense of responsibility upon a minister naturally produces times of depression and doubt as to his influence. The greatest personal influences in the world's history have felt this self-doubt. Even George Washington did not escape it, as is shown in one of the most pathetic passages among his collected letters.

Much that the preacher does is in the nature of sowing seed. The proper ground as well as proper seed is needed to insure a satisfactory harvest. Some sown seeds that seem to be dead are merely dormant, awaiting the circumstance and condition that shall quicken them to life. In a single "experience meeting" one man said he had been converted by the death of his child; another that it was a drunken debauch that brought him into the fold; but in each case the real cause proved to be the retention by the mind of great truths heard long before, but never applied until death and remorse recalled them. In the days when unyielding creeds forced Ralph Waldo Emerson to abjure his pulpit, he became classed with unbelievers. His blameless character and great influence for good were instanced as illustrations of what a man could be without acceptance of all that preachers taught. But those who thus talked ignored the fact that Emerson was a descendant of nine generations of preachers, and that his character was a direct result of the teachings and practice of this long line of ancestors. Scoffers who cite the many social virtues and beneficent activities of that noted and aggressive unbeliever, "Bob" Ingersoll, perhaps do not know that his father was a preacher who, despite his devotion to the letter of an iron-bound creed, was a man of wide sympathies and intense moral earnestness, and that the son owes many of the good points of his character to inheritance from, and the teachings of, his father.

The more a church or community depends upon its pastor, the more it should do to strengthen and uphold him. His participation in all the affairs of life should be encouraged, he should be drawn from his study and his thoughts into active communication with men and women besides those who draw upon the stores of his head and heart. The more men receive of him, the more it is their interest and duty to give to him from themselves. To expect the grace of God to supply all the preacher's needs, when all others are depending upon their fellows for some necessary help and cheer, is hypocritical as well as inhuman.

THE SABBATH DAY OF THE JEW.

AN ANSWER TO THE REV. DR. KOHLER.*

EUGENE COHN.

Menorah Monthly, New York, November.

WHILE an ordinary individual may without blame change his opinion, religious or otherwise, a dozen times a year, a religious leader, assuming to guide others, should firmly and unalterably make up his mind *before* he calls upon others to act upon his utterances. The words of such a one are living forces, producing results that outgrow his control. Men's faith is of a delicate texture; a shock in even an unimportant part often destroys the entire fabric; and the discredited leader cannot hope to regain their confidence. Confessedly wrong in one particular, will he not be doubted in all?

For years the Jewish faith has been struggling to free itself

* A digest of the Rev. Dr. Kohler's paper appeared in THE LITERARY DIGEST, Vol. III., No. 21, p. 576.

from the *fetters of tradition*—and letter-worship. The problem of *modernization* has engaged her leaders no less than those of the various Protestant sects. What *revision* means to the latter, *Sabbath reform* means to the Jew. And one of its foremost advocates, for a lifetime almost, has been the Rev. Dr. Kohler, of Beth-El, New York. Nothing could have been a greater shock to the adherent of that reform than the recent announcement that he has abandoned it. He has, in his article in the September *Menorah*, defined his position, and it becomes possible to study carefully the reasons he gives for his apostasy and to determine their finality.

It was all a mistake! This confession runs through the entire article. There is no suggestion of changed conditions. The dangers that existed at the inception of the reform threaten Judaism to-day. The Sabbath is as much disregarded now as then, and all the evils that flow from its neglect are standing menaces to the Jewish faith. Intimidated by the austerity and inaccessibility of the *synagogue*, thousands of young people seek refuge in atheism and agnosticism, and nowhere is there to-day any greater reverence for the faith, or firmer purpose to adhere to it, than existed then.

This state of affairs the article admits; at least, it asserts nothing to the contrary. Indeed, it says that in a measure the institution of the Sunday services had some effect. "The ethical culture craze," the author remarks, "was more or less paralyzed by the success of the Sunday services." But experience has shown him that his cherished opinions were delusions. The people did not rally to the support of the *new Sabbath* with the enthusiasm which characterized the Sabbath of old. He doubts now whether the Sunday, with its colorless cosmopolitanism, its form of devotion void of positive Jewish character, will awaken the dormant spark of religious fervor.

We venture to assert that the Reverend Doctor cannot point to a single individual whose tendency toward atheism or agnosticism has been strengthened by the Sunday lectures, nor give a solitary instance of harm that has come to Judaism from them. Was Temple Beth-El less attended; was its Sunday-school less patronized, while the Sunday lectures were in vogue? Did not the congregation during that period steadily grow in wealth, membership, and influence? Dare the learned Rabbi say that the men under his administration were less good Jews, that their children were less good Jews, for these lectures? Did not the members of Beth-El continue prominent in all Jewish and charitable enterprises? We cannot imagine where the distinguished divine made his appalling observations. His congregation has just built what is probably the most splendid edifice owned by a Jewish congregation. In his dedication sermon he spoke of it as an incident in the onward march of Judaism, yet immediately after that great success he abandons the very policy to which we must attribute that success.

The truth seems to be that the learned Rabbi anticipated an immediate duplication in Sunday of the ancient Sabbath in all its glories. That was impossible in this age of reason. The ancient Sabbath was the creation of an age of faith, and the age of faith has fled. Men will believe only what they can justify, practice only what they understand. Reason, and all that it implies, dominates everything. The fact that your temples are crowded when you talk of live matters, and empty when you talk of Biblical subjects, is encouraging. It is an incident in the conquest of religion by reason.

The attitude of the world, says Dr. Kohler, has changed toward the Jew. The world hates the Jew. So the Jews must, to preserve their faith from destruction, rally round their sacred Sabbath. This seems the weakest argument used. No answer is needed. Because Russia and Germany are cruel to the Jews, should the Jews of America refuse the toleration and equality offered them here?

Though deserted by her captain, the good ship of Sabbath-Reform will not go to pieces on the rocks. Other and able hands will take the helm. Eyes as clear and courage as steadfast shall guide it yet, and bring it safe to port.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WILLIAM II., EMPEROR OF GERMANY.

W. T. STEAD.

Review of Reviews, London and New York, November.

I.—SOME ANALOGIES—FANCIFUL OR OTHERWISE.

Kaiser WILHELM is not Kubla Khan, but there is about them both something fantastic and unreal. The Emperor may not have fed on honey dew and drunk the milk of Paradise, but to the average mortal he is almost as strange; and the memory of his visit [to England] is already becoming as a vision of Xanuda, where

'Mid the tumult Kubla heard from far
Ancestral voices prophesying war.

Not that the Emperor paid much heed to these ancestral voices, save to drown them by asseverations of peace.

No one for a moment doubts that the Kaiser to-day sincerely desires peace, any more than four years ago anyone doubted that he was sincerely devoted to the great Bismarckian legend. The Emperor is like those Orientals who one day bow in adoring worship before their favorite idol, and the next drag it through the filth of the gutter and fling it into the river. The god of his idolatry last year may be the object of his intensest aversion to-day.

Yet there is not a shadow of a pretext for believing that the Emperor means war. There is every reason to believe that he means peace, means it with his whole heart—to-day. But what he will mean to-morrow knoweth no man, least of all Kaiser Wilhelm II.

The mercurial mobility of the Kaiser's convictions renders it impossible for anyone to feel any confidence in the stability of his policy. With the Czar it is entirely different. Alexander the Second may not be a genius, but you know where he is. Like a great patient ox he stands in mid-furrow, while the Kaiser skips like a kangaroo about the plain. When you try to follow his course, it is like riding on a switch-back railway. It is all ups and downs, violent alternations at a rattling speed, plenty of thrills, no doubt; but on the whole the ox-wagon is safer, although much more monotonous.

In England and Russia we have Governments which are like the old matchlock, whereas in the Kaiser we have a rifle with a hair-trigger, always ready to go off. No doubt the latter is more scientific, but for those who wish to get out of the way of the bullet the matchlock is preferable. In an English taproom, an angry brawl may end in bloody noses and much foul language; but the mortality is less than in the bar at which the Western miner empties his six-shooter before our country bumpkin can double his fist. It is always touch and go with the Kaiser.

Those who have ever seen a bull-fight, where a lively bull is turned loose in the arena, will understand exactly the impression produced on some observers by watching the actions of the Kaiser. There is such a lordly self-confidence in the good bull. At first he cannot quite conceive what his tormentors are after with their stinging little darts and their waving cloaks, so he begins by disdaining them. But when some matador, more daring than his fellows, forces upon the taurine mind that he means actually to insult him, then that bull goes for the matador, as the Kaiser went for Bismarck. But he does not insist in his pursuit.

He clears one off, and in another minute he is after another, now here, now there; he rushes to all parts of the arena in quick succession. Nor can anyone predict whether his next charge will be east, west, north, or south. All that the spectators know is that he will charge somewhere, and that each charge for the moment preoccupies the bull to the exclusion of all that has gone before or all that may follow after.

Bravo toro! bravo toro! is the cry as he makes the sand fly beneath his hoofs. It is magnificent, but it is not consecutive, and each fresh charge leaves everyone in as much doubt as ever as to what will come next.

The note which differentiates Wilhelm II. from all the other sovereigns of Europe, is that he is *au fond*, first and foremost, a sensational journalist born in the purple. He is not a sensation-monger. He is a sensationalist. He is *par excellence* the journalist. He is always endeavoring to impress his ideas upon his contemporaries, and he is never weary of trying new and striking effects. At first he blundered just like a young editor who, in order to arrest the attention of his readers, prints everything in capitals. To this day he has only imperfectly mastered the trick of being impressive without seeming to strain after effects.

He is full of the feverish restlessness of a press man. He has as many ideas as a first-class newspaper editor. He cultivates a picturesque and journalistic style. He studies the great art of opportuneness, of seizing the right occasion when to launch his latest ideas, and in his straining after effect he indulges to the full the passion for headlines and illustrations. Compared with the staid and reserved sovereigns who surround him, he is as the *Pall Mall Gazette* is to the *Times*, or the *New York World* is to the *Philadelphia Ledger*.

Since he came to the throne he has spent most of his time in special commissioning and interviewing. He has rushed around Europe like a special correspondent, and he has left no device untried to increase his circulation.

When he was in London it was curious to note the way in which the journalistic craving for novelty and the picturesque found expression in his ceaseless change of his dress and uniform. The Emperor had no newspaper to bring out, so he brought out himself in a bewildering variety of new editions. In the course of a single day he came out as a hussar, as an admiral, and as an Emperor. On one famous occasion he changed his dress no fewer than five times in a single day. It was just like the specials and extra specials of the afternoon papers when there is anything of unusual interest, such as a Whitechapel murder or a railway collision.

If all the world's a stage, then the Emperor William is at present the most popular actor on the European boards. He excites the same kind of interest—immensely intensified—that was formerly excited by Lord Randolph Churchill, before that young man grew a beard and went to seed. Like Lord Randolph, he is full of ideas, of originality, and of energy. Like Lord Randolph, he fills all around him with a constant uneasiness, no one ever knowing exactly what he will do next, excepting that it would be something not conventional or to be expected.

If the Emperor reminds some people of Lord Randolph, minus the temptation to frivolity and wilful self-indulgence, he reminds others of the first Napoleon in more ways than one. There is no doubt at least one enormous difference between them. Napoleon was a man without a conscience. William II. has a highly developed moral sense. William is as much of an actor as Napoleon. In both, intense self-consciousness colors every action. Each is a *poseur* of the first rank. Their fundamental idea of government is identical. It is that which corresponds to the star system of the theatrical manager, where the whole programme is framed for the benefit of a single star.

The Emperor reminds me neither of Lord Randolph Churchill nor of Napoleon, so much as of General Gordon. There is, no doubt, an immense gulf dividing the somewhat theatrical, intensely self-conscious Kaiser from the simple, self-sacrificing hero who perished at Khartoum; but nevertheless they have much in common. In both there is the lack of deliberate study and consecutive thought. "To talk to General Gordon was often like following a swallow in its flight. In this respect the Emperor is very much like General Gordon.

His mind darts hither and thither much as the Numidian horsemen careered round the march of the Roman legions. In another phase of his character the Emperor reminds us of General Gordon. Since Khartoum fell there has been no man of the first rank in Europe who referred constantly and publicly to God Almighty as a real factor in the affairs of this world. William the Second regards his Maker seriously. Like General Gordon he recognizes himself as a fellow-worker, in the Apostle's phrase, with the Lord of Hosts. The difference between them is chiefly one of temperament. General Gordon was humble, and full of self-abasing modesty, never forgetting that if he were a partner with the Eternal, he was the junior partner. The German Emperor, every now and then, seems to think that he is the senior.

THE PASSING OF THE REPORTER.

EUGÈNE DUBIEF.

Revue Bleue, Paris, October 10.

IN this world everything wears out, everything passes away, everything undergoes a change. As the typographers have had their art modified by mechanism, the profession of reporter will be done away with by the new sciences. After stage-coaches, the locomotive; after gas, the voltaic arc. The journals printing dispatches will soon be a memory only. Make way for the phonographs! Make way for the telephones!

Already the telephone renders a thousand services. The editor-in-chief uses it to receive information or give orders, to chat with his colleagues. The Havas agency and the Dalziel agency send to the journals of Rheims, of Rouen, of Havre telephonic correspondence. Soon the telephone will extend from Paris to Bordeaux, from Marseilles to Birmingham. The Seine, the Danube, the Ganges will gossip together like neighbors.

Already, also, it is announced that Edison has undertaken to enlarge an idea already tried in France, the idea of a *speaking journal*! The deaf will, perhaps, object to it, but the blind will sing its praises.

Every subscriber, put by a wire in communication with his journal, will have nothing to do but turn a steel buckle and listen. Not only will he have the latest news collected, but he will hear, with or without commentary, the sermon of the preacher, the new opera, the speech of the cabinet minister; he will even know where, at a certain point, there was applause or murmurs of dissent; it will be impossible for the speaker to correct a stenographic report.

An indescribable network of electric conduits will enclose the globe. Through them, from everywhere, news will flow to the cabinet of the journalist, as by so many nervous threads; other nervous threads will transmit the news at the same instant to all the subscribers or will store it in phonographs. Then, who knows? our posterity having discovered the art of seeing at a distance, the likeness, the gestures, the play of actors, of actresses, of celebrated persons will follow the same road by which will be transmitted their acts or their words. By means of a very small subscription, the citizen of the twentieth century can call up before him, at will, a living diorama of the globe and be constantly in communication with the whole human race. No newspaper proprietor of our time knows so well, as will then be known, what takes place on the earth.

Then this will be so admirable, journalism will be so perfected, that there will be no more journalism. It will have ceased to be the indispensable tongue. The "this will kill that" of the poet will have found one application the more. The book has undermined the monument; the newspaper has taken the place of the book; the telephone and the phonograph will suppress the newspaper.

Books.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS, AND HOW HE RECEIVED AND IMPARTED THE SPIRIT OF DISCOVERY. By Justin Winsor. 8vo, pp. 674. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1891.

[The fourth centenary of the discovery of America by Columbus is not likely to have a worthier memorial than this work, the fruit of abundant research, containing all that, up to this time, is known about the Discoverer. Everything that can cast light on the character and career of the immortal navigator is weighed with scrupulous care and judicial impartiality. The falsity of a number of the stories which have been repeated by all the biographers of Columbus is demonstrated. The famous distich,

A Castilla y a Leon
Nuevo Mundo dió Colon,

which, we have been told a thousand times, was inscribed on a monument to Columbus built seven years after his death by King Ferdinand, at Seville, it here appears was never thought of until Castellanos suggested it in his *Elegias* in 1588. The volume begins with a chapter on the Sources of information about the subject of the work and the Gatherers of them, a topic which so learned a bibliographer as Mr. Winsor is specially qualified to discuss. It appears that sixty-four memoirs, relations, or letters, written by the hand of Columbus are preserved in their entirety. There follows a chapter on the "Biographers and Portraitists" of Columbus, from which we learn how little reliance can be placed on the statements of most of the biographers; and that there is not an alleged portrait of him on which any reliance can be placed. In four subsequent chapters is demonstrated how uncertain is the place and time of birth of Columbus, how very little we know about his ancestry or his life until he left Portugal for Spain, in 1484, when, it is probable he was about forty years old. That Columbus ever visited Iceland, or that, if he did, anything he learned there influenced him in the least to make his voyage of discovery, Mr. Winsor thinks highly improbable. After Columbus took up his abode in Spain, his biographers are on somewhat firmer ground; though even in his subsequent history there is much confusion and a great lack of desirable information on important points. In successive chapters are depicted: "The First Voyage;" "Columbus in Spain Again: March to September, 1493;" "The Second Voyage, 1494-1496;" "Columbus in Spain Again: 1496-1498;" "The Third Voyage: 1498-1500;" "The Degradation and Disheartenment of Columbus (1500);" "Columbus Again in Spain: 1500-1502;" "The Fourth Voyage: 1502-1504;" "His Death in 1506." Welcome is a chapter on "The Descent of Columbus's Honors," and a Pedigree, tracing the descent from Columbus of his present representative, the Spanish Duke of Veragua, whose income—pitiful when we think of the boundless wealth which has been the result of his great ancestor's discoveries—is but from eight to ten thousand dollars a year. An Appendix recounts at length "The Geographical Results" of the discovery of America. The volume is handsomely made, profusely and well illustrated, with an abundance of maps, fac-similes of the handwriting of Columbus and others, and of pages in the black-letter tomes which relate to him. Mr. Winsor's style is attractive, and the book, with all its learning and research, is eminently readable. We are obliged to content ourselves with giving the author's estimate of the characters of Ferdinand, Isabella, and Columbus.]

FERDINAND and Isabella, the wearers of the crowns of Aragon and Castile, were linked in common interests, and their joint reign had augured a powerful, because united, Spain. The student of their characters, as he works among the documents of the time, cannot avoid the recognition of qualities little calculated to satisfy demands for nobleness and devotion which the world has learned to associate with royal obligations. It may be possibly too much to say that habitually, but not too much to assert that too often, these Spanish monarchs were more ready at perfidy and deceit than even an allowance for the teachings of their time would permit. Often the student will find himself forced to grant that the queen was more culpable in these respects than the king. An anxious inquirer into the queen's ways is not quite sure that she was able to distinguish between her own interests and those of God. The documentary researches of Bergenroth have decidedly lowered her in the judgment of those who have studied that investigator's results. We need to plead the times for her, and we need to push that plea very far.

The king, perhaps, was good enough for a king, as such personages went in the fifteenth century; but his smile and remorseless coldness were mixed as few could mix them, even in those days. The French would not trust him. The English watched his ambition. The Moors knew him as their conqueror. The Jews fled before his evil eye. The miserable saw him in his inquisitors. He made promises, and then got the Papal dispensation to break them. He juggled in State policy as his mind changed, and he worked his craft very readily. Machiavelli would have liked him, and, indeed, he was a good scholar in an existing school, which counted the art of outwitting better than the arts of honesty.

It would have been well for Columbus if he had died when his master work was done. With his great aim certified by its results, though they were far from being what he thought, he was unfortunately left in the end to be laid bare on trial, a common mortal after all, the

creature of buffeting circumstances, and a weakling in every element of command. His imagination had availed him in his upward course when a serene habit in his waiting days could obscure his defects. Later, the problems he encountered were those that required an eye to command, with tact to persuade, and skill to coerce, and he had none of them.

Columbus was a pitiable man who met a pitiable death. Hardly another character in profane history is more august than his. Hardly another character in the world's record has made so little of its opportunities. His discovery was a blunder; his blunder was a New World; the New World is his monument! Its discoverer might have been its father; he proved to be its despoiler. He might have given its young days such a benignity as the world likes to associate with a maker; he left it a legacy of devastation and crime. He might have been an unselfish promoter of geographical science; he proved a rabid seeker for gold and a viceroyalty. He might have won converts to the fold of Christ by the kindness of his spirit; he gained the execrations of the good angels. He might, like Las Casas, have rebuked the fiendishness of his contemporaries; he set them an example of perverted belief. The triumph of Barcelona led down to the ignominy of Valladolid, with every step in the degradation palpable and resultant.

STATE REGULATION OF WAGES. By Conrad Reno. Pp. 39. Boston: B. Wilkins & Co. 1891.

[In this pamphlet the author states and explains a plan which seems to deserve careful consideration, as presenting a feasible means of harmonizing labor and capital. As the interests of employer and employed are to a certain extent conflicting—in that it is the pecuniary interest of the employer to obtain labor at a low cost, and of the wage-earner to sell his labor at a high price—the relation must necessarily lead to disputes between the two parties. At present there is no peaceful means of settling these disputes, which is open to the side which thinks itself aggrieved. The result is that disputes regarding the amount of wages and the hours of work are quickly and frequently followed by strikes, violence, and destruction of property. These evil consequences would not attend disputes if there were a disinterested tribunal, which could be appealed to by either side, for the purpose of deciding the dispute according to the principles of justice and right. It is upon this theory that the State acts when it establishes and maintains courts of justice for the peaceful settlement of disputes between its citizens. Courts being composed of disinterested persons are more apt to decide disputes fairly and correctly than are either of the disputants. The experience of centuries has demonstrated the soundness and the practicability of this view. Acting upon this analogy of courts of justice, the author advocates the establishment of "Labor-Boards" in each State for the peaceful settlement of disputes between employers and wage-earners.]

WHEN a dispute arises as to the amount of wages that should be paid in certain classes of employment in which an oversupply of labor exists (which classes of employment should be determined beforehand by the legislature), and a certain proportion (one-third) of either side appeals in writing to the Labor-Board for its decision, the Board is given the power to hear and decide the question in substantially the same way that a court now hears and decides questions. If, in the judgment of the Labor-Board, wages be too low they would be raised; and if they be too high they would be lowered. Wages once fixed by the Board should remain the same for at least one year, unless a change be requested by one-third of both employers and employed. The guide for determining wages is not the "iron law" of supply and demand which now controls, but the "golden rule of wages" by which labor is entitled to a fair and just proportion of the wealth created by labor and capital, irrespective of the demand for and the supply of labor.

Justice to the laborer requires that the State should provide some tribunal, with power to prevent the employing class from taking advantage of the necessities of the working class to depress wages below their fair value. In many departments of labor the supply of labor far exceeds the demand, and the wage-earners are forced by their necessities to underbid one another for work. When two or more equally good workmen want the same situation or job, the employer will naturally select the one who offers to work for the least wages. In fact he must do so; for, under the present system, a few avaricious employers have the power to fix the rate of wages for all employed in the same business. As they grind their help down to the starvation point, other employers are obliged to do likewise or quit the business; for the latter must compete with the former in the price of commodities sold, and higher wages would eat up all profit. Hence a few dishonest and grasping employers can and do depress wages, not only to the injury of their own help, but also to the injury of all others' help. This is the inevitable result

under the present system ; for evil and dishonest men cannot be kept out of the ranks of employers. But under the Labor-Board plan, the wage-earner would not only receive fair wages, because they would only be fixed by a disinterested tribunal, but the honest and generous employer would be placed upon an equal footing in the cost of labor with the dishonest and unscrupulous employer, as all would have to pay the same wages. The partnership principle is the true one to apply to the relation of employer and employed and capitalist. They all assist in producing a specific quantity of wealth, and, therefore, are all entitled to share in its distribution. From an ethical point of view, the only question is—"How much of the joint product shall each class receive?" As one of these joint factors (*i. e.*, labor), is not as strong as the other two, which usually combine, it always gets the worst of the bargain in any contract ; and therefore the interposition of the State is necessary to secure a fair proportion of the joint product to the weakest party.

It is a high function of the State to protect the weak from the strong, and the innocent from the cunning. The administration of justice does not consist merely in enforcing contracts according to their terms, but sometimes in prohibiting the making of a certain class of contracts, or in nullifying them if made; for the reason that the weak or innocent will be or have been victimized by the strong or cunning. Of this class are usury laws, which prevent the money-lender from charging or collecting more than a certain rate of interest, fixed by the State, however much the borrower agreed to pay. Also "truck" laws and factory acts and weekly payment laws. To this class belong also laws fixing a maximum charge for railroads and grain elevators, and for ferries and hacks. In these and other cases the State is justified in interfering with the freedom of contract, in order to prevent a stronger class from taking advantage of the necessities of a weaker class; and for like reasons the State is justified in interfering with the freedom of contract between employer and employed, and in fixing the minimum rate of wages at fair and living prices. If the State passes a law establishing a "Labor Board," the restraint imposed upon the freedom of contract will be self-imposed, and therefore no abridgment of personal liberty.

THE RIGHT ROAD; A Hand-book for Parents and Teachers.

By John W. Kramer. Pp. 282. 12mo, cloth, \$1.25. New York: Thomas Whittaker. 1891.

[This book is professedly an elementary treatment of Christian morality passing from abstract teaching into the more genial atmosphere of teaching by illustration. To this end the author has judiciously gleaned a goodly collection of stories, new and old, which may be relied on to interest the young and enforce the desired moral. The first chapter headed *Myself* gives instruction in the sense of individuality; the second, headed *I Ought*, is explanatory of conscience; the third, entitled *Why Ought I?* enforces duty, and the fourth, headed *Character, The Right, Duty*, enlarges on those subjects. Following this introductory teaching, the work is divided into three parts—Duty to Self, under the several sub-heads Health, Cleanliness, Truthfulness, Courage, etc., Duty to Others and Duty to God, both also under several sub-heads. The work is designed to be put into the hands of parents and teachers for the purposes of instruction. The following extracts will afford a fair indication of the tone and treatment.]

THERE are three great words that belong to the study of morality; they are *character, the right, and duty*. We must know something about these words.

Old Dame Knitter was thought to be very close-fisted. Soon after becoming a widow, when she went out and bought many things that her husband was in the habit of getting for her, someone cheated her. This gave her the idea that people were ever ready to take advantage of a woman; so she tried to appear sharp. She was always asking shopkeepers to take less than the price asked for goods, believing that an overcharge was first made. She had the habit of counting her change over twice, and then she put it away carefully in her purse, and then to her pocket. She was very saving. She reproved her servant for any waste. And so everybody said that she was stingy. That was what people thought her to be. That was her *reputation*. All this time Mrs. Knitter was paying for the musical education of a young girl who was left a penniless orphan, and who had musical talent. Now the good old dame's character was generous while she was called stingy.

What then is the difference between reputation and character?

Reputation is what others say we are, character is what we are.

Some persons may be better by nature than others, but after all, character is what we make this *self* of ours to be.

There are two kinds of character. What are they?

Good and bad.

[Here follows two stories in illustration, the one of a girl naturally amiable, the other of a boy with a dangerously violent temper which he got under control by prayer and watchfulness.]

Now let us go back and get our three great words. What are they? *Character, the Right, and Duty.*

These three words are related to one another like brother and sister. Character is always built up by the intention to do right, and the right is always our duty.

Intention is a word that we must pause to examine. It is more like aiming than anything else we can think of. If we aim at a mark we intend to hit it. A good intention aims to reach duty.

Remember we may not always know the right, and that is why we must study it. But let our intention always be for the right, even though we may make a mistake.

[Here follows a story of a boy who gave his penny to an old begging impostor. The boy aimed at a very beautiful act, but it encouraged the old rogue in his imposture.]

Duty is something that is due; that is, something that we owe.

We have learned that conscience whispers to each one "I ought," and that it does so because what we ought to do is good and right.

Everything we ought to do is duty; we owe somewhere all we ought to do.

The very first thing we learn in babyhood life is that we owe something to ourselves. We are so young that we do not know that we are learning it; but our hunger and thirst teach us that we need food and drink, and that we owe something to ourselves.

Every cry of a little baby seems to say: "Attend to me. I need something."

There is another name given to a duty; we sometimes call it *virtue*.

If one tells the truth when it gives him pain to tell the truth, we say that he acts virtuously. And we also say that he is a virtuous person. A good principle in us is virtue. A right thing which a good principle bids us do is virtuous conduct.

We must study some of the duties we owe to ourselves; those that will help us to be true men and true women. One of the first is the care of our health.

[Here follows the story of a benevolent man who, finding that the children of his village died from drinking ditchwater, brought a supply of pure water from the neighboring hills.]

Children cannot learn all about sanitary laws, but they can learn that foul air is poisonous.

Getting wet in a cold rain, especially getting our feet wet, is dangerous, unless we hurry home to dry ourselves.

We ought to have enough of play, but not too much. If we work without any play, we shall harm ourselves; and if play makes us very tired, we may get sick.

We ought to have enough of sleep, and then jump out of bed when our sleep is over.

Unripe or decayed fruit is not fit to eat. Eating or drinking too much of anything is bad for us.

We should never cool off quickly when we are overheated.

We should keep ourselves clean. We sometimes hear of *fast living*. If we are going anywhere in a carriage, what is the result of fast driving?

We get to our journey's end the more quickly.

That is what comes of fast living. Heedless persons come to the grave, the end of their journey on the earth very soon.

Can you think of anything that may make it our duty to risk our health?

Yes; some duty to others.

Then it becomes a brave and noble thing to risk our health and even our life.

[Here follows, in illustration, a story of a young girl who sacrificed herself by attendance on yellow-fever patients.]

Among the duties to ourselves stands truthfulness. The very first thing to do in the matter of truthfulness is to *think truly. Be true!* That is our duty to self. Our soul would become a low and mean soul if we were willing to be false.

What is truthfulness? It is meaning that our thoughts, words, and deeds shall agree with facts. It is being without intention to deceive.

Now we know what an untruthful word is. We ought to know as well what is an untruthful thought, and what is an untruthful act.

An untruthful thought is trying to think in the *wrong* way; trying to believe something which we are afraid is not true.

[Here follow illustrations. Illustrations, indeed, abound throughout the work, and the stories are as aptly illustrative of the matter in hand as if they had been made to fit it.]

The Press.

POLITICAL.

THE ELECTIONS.

OPINIONS OF PROMINENT MEN.

From the opinions of prominent public men upon the results of the elections, as printed in the daily newspapers, we select the following:

It is stated that President Harrison, in accounting for the New York defeat, blames Mr. Fassett and the other Republican managers for giving so much attention to Tammany Hall and ignoring National issues. No direct comments from the President are quoted, but the following congratulatory dispatch to Major McKinley is suggestive:

Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., Nov. 4, 1891.
—Hon. William McKinley, Canton, O.:

I congratulate you most heartily upon your splendid victory, won by a manly appeal to the intelligence and patriotism of a people always responsive to such appeal.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

Grover Cleveland:

Everyone has a right to construe the result of the election as he pleases, but it seems to me that the man who thinks that tariff reform is a settled and obsolete issue or that the importance of sound and safe money is a question which does not interest the people is either wilfully wrong or dangerously dull. Democrats, I think, ought to be satisfied that a staunch adherence to the principles of their party does not require the abuse of those who show an inclination to help us. I regret sincerely the defeat of Governor Campbell. He made a splendid canvass and he was entitled to success, because he was a brave and honest official. The election of Flower, Russell, and Boies should cause the utmost rejoicing among Democrats.

Governor David B. Hill:

The lion-hearted Democracy of the interior [of New York] are not afraid of an alleged "tiger" or any other animal which is the outcome of the imagination of our Republican friends. This victory means the vindication of Democratic principles in State and Nation. It is the victory of the Democratic party. We had no entangling alliances. It was a straight party fight upon the issues raised between the Democratic and Republican parties, and the people decided in our favor.

J. Sloat Fassett:

I do not charge treachery anywhere. I think I was loyally supported. I fought Tammany with my own weapons; Tammany fought us with its weapons. Tammany used money. I charge that the election was virtually bought with money used by Tammany. They had so much they did not know what to do with it. They went on a still hunt in the State and bribed thousands of Republicans to remain away from the polls. I have the most indisputable proofs of it. This is plainly seen throughout the State. It was a pleasant day, and thousands found it necessary to stay at home and husk corn or dig potatoes. An immense corruption fund was used successfully. That is all there is to it, and is the sole reason for the defeat.

Chauncey M. Depew:

I discovered this fall that the rural voter cared little or nothing about what the Tammany tiger might do in New York. He had a general belief that the New Yorker liked the tiger and his government, and whether he did or not it was about what he deserved. But when I struck upon National issues and gave some brief statement or illustration of the cardinal doctrines of the party, there was an instant thrill and response.

William McKinley, Governor-elect of Ohio:

I am convinced that the judgment of our citizens does not approve the constant agitation of the tariff issue in the face of the fact that it can accomplish nothing. It must surely be apparent to all alike that the conditions without which effective legislation is impossible do not exist. The Republican Senate and Republican President are bulwarks against which Free Trade forces dash powerless, and, with no immediate prospect of a change in these conditions, the only result of continued agitation is to disturb business and retard enterprises which the new law designs to encourage. In spite of all, the bill is working its way, and from being on the defensive a year ago we are now on the aggressive. When business is already good, our people will not long tolerate movements which disturb it in the face of the conditions I named, and you will find that Republicans and Democrats alike will call a halt on the men whose stock in trade is not fair, square argument, but juggling misrepresentation.

In an interview in the New York Herald, Nov. 9, Mr. McKinley said:

This [Ohio result] certainly looks to me as if the people favored Protection as against Free Trade. This was the issue fought out in our campaign. We stuck to National issues solely and worked the tariff and silver subjects for all they were worth. The people of Ohio stood by me, and by a substantial majority, too. Naturally it takes some time to prove or disprove the beneficial results of a change in the tariff, and

before long I am confident the public will be entirely satisfied that the Protective tariff is to the best interest of the commercial community.

Governor James E. Campbell, of Ohio:

The silver question [in Ohio] hurt. It lost us the support of the business men to a considerable extent, and closed the gates against us so far as getting help.

Charles Foster, Secretary of the Treasury:

I do not believe that the silver question [in Ohio] influenced 500 votes, though I am sure that had that been kept as the issue they [the Democrats] would have lost on it. I do not think a Democratic convention in Ohio would ever again adopt a free coinage platform, but that had practically nothing to do with this fight. I think the result shows that the West can be relied on to vote for the Republican party, and that the contest in '92 will be in New York, Indiana, New Jersey, and Connecticut, as formerly. We shall fight over the same old ground, with tariff as the issue.

Do you think the result of these elections will have any influence on the choice of Presidential candidates? Not on the choice of the Republican candidate, but but I think it will make Cleveland the Democratic nominee.

Congressman Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts:

The significance of the result in Massachusetts is serious. After all allowance has been made for Governor Russell's great popularity, we shall have to fight as we never have fought before to keep Massachusetts, as we can keep her, in the place she has always occupied in Presidential elections. In the country at large the outlook is very encouraging, in view of the great disaster of last year, from which we had to recover. The most important election, in its National significance, was that in Ohio. We have won, electing McKinley and the State Legislature. In the next most important—New York and Massachusetts—we have made gains, but lost the Governorships. In the West we have apparently lost power, and gained largely elsewhere. Thus throughout the country, despite the disappointments, we have every reason for entering hopefully on the work of next year.

Congressman Roger Q. Mills, of Texas:

To win, we must fight the enemy, and not fight each other. If we go to the country on the issue of tariff reform alone, we will succeed, because we are thoroughly united on that question. If we press the issue of free coinage of silver, in my judgment we will lose every Eastern State and gain nothing in the West. We will lose the Presidency, the Senate, the House, free coinage, tariff reform, and everything, and get for our pains a Force Bill, military usurpation of our ballot boxes, and life officers guarded by soldiers certifying local government out of the hands of the people.

Congressman William M. Springer, of Illinois:

I believe more firmly than ever that the results of the elections settle the question of the renomination and election of ex-President Cleveland. Cleveland and Boies will probably be the ticket. The gains for the Democrats in this State [New York] were made in the rural districts and show that the principles of tariff reform are meeting with favor among the farmers. They also demonstrate beyond a shadow of doubt that Mr. Cleveland can carry New York in 1892.

Senator John Sherman:

I am not at all disturbed as to the result in New York. In my mind it simply indicates the fact that Mr. Platt's power lies in the great city, and that the country districts are getting a little tired of the intrigues of the metropolis, and wanted to make that act manifest this year, when there was no great National issue on hand. They took this year to do it, and Mr. Fassett, Mr. Platt's friend, was the target at which they shot. I don't think it will have any bearing whatever upon the next Presidential contest, and it will be a warning to many that at least more than one man should be consulted in a party organization. I am convinced that a free coinage bill will be passed by the Congress which assembles in December. I also believe that such a bill as will be framed will be vetoed by President Harrison. That will naturally make free silver the feature of the next Presidential fight. In fact, it will be the leading issue upon which there are vast differences of opinion in both parties. It is exactly like the tariff: local conditions and interests govern the sentiment and action. I doubt very much whether the Democracy in National Convention will proclaim for free coinage. If they should, there would be no other issue of significance in the next campaign. The financial battle that we have fought in Ohio will then be transferred to the Nation, and a contest such as we have never seen will be the result. The tariff will be prominent, but not the vital point of the contest.

Senator George G. Vest, of Missouri:

It is evident from Mr. Sherman's last interview and the utterances of the Republican press, that the tariff issue is regarded with great distrust. The protected manufacturers and monopolists have the McKinley Law, and they don't want much said about it. They would rather discuss something else. It will be Cleveland and Boies next year, or Cleveland and Gray, but always Cleveland. I anticipate your next question and will answer it now. You want to know how silver Democrats like myself will stand as to his candidacy. We will support him earnestly and loyally, for we believe him to be wrong, but honestly wrong, and he has as much right to his opinion as we have to ours. The views of any Democrat as to free coinage constitute no test of party fealty, for our party in national convention has never so declared. Above all, however,

and this is with me conclusive, Mr. Cleveland can be elected on the issue of tariff reform, and I regard the defeat of the Republican party at the next election as greatest possible good for the country. Every Democrat should be willing to postpone the silver question, if it be necessary, to prevent Republican success. We can take up the question of free coinage hereafter, if power can be wrested from the Republicans, but if that party wins again, the Force Bill will be enacted into law, and free popular elections will never again be had in this country.

PRESS OPINIONS.

New York Herald (Ind.-Dem.), Nov. 4.—We are therefore convinced that the election of Mr. Flower will prove to be a sort of boom-erang to the Democratic party in the Presidential campaign next year and a blessing in disguise to the Republicans. The canvass has made it evident that however popular Tammany may be among certain classes within the city limits it is very unpopular with all classes outside of the city. This unpopularity will rouse a strong opposition when we come to the more important elections of 1892. A large number of Democrats who believe in the policies of their party, and under ordinary circumstances throw their whole weight for its support, will be either lukewarm or go over to the Republicans with the hope of defeating Tammany. They distrust the organization, and will not have it at any price. They are members of a party, but they are not partisans, and claim the right to vote as they please. They argue, and very naturally, that if Tammany has influence enough to travel from New York to Albany and shows a determination to extend its journey to Washington, something must be done to check its greed of power and patronage. The same battle-cry which has been raised in this canvass will become the cry of the future—"Down with Tammany!" It would be a grave calamity, therefore, to be compelled next year to throw the National issues aside in order to fight a defensive battle with Tammany as our handicap.

Nov. 5.—If Tammany is allowed to enter the National Convention for the purpose of pulling wires and dictating a Presidential candidate the Democratic party is as sure to be defeated as the sun is to rise. Tammany must be satisfied to occupy itself with municipal and State affairs. Thus far and no further. It must be willing to let the other wings of the party, representing other sections of the country, manage the politics of the Nation as a whole. It would be bad politics for the Democrats next year to choose any man who hails from New York, city or State, because he will inevitably be considered a Tammany man. The impression prevails in the West that every New York Democrat is in affiliation with Tammany Hall, and whether that impression is correct or not it will have its effect on the elections. The party can avoid such a handicap by looking to the West, which produces men of the broadest statesmanship, for their candidate. In that way Mr. Flower's election will be prevented from becoming a Democratic boomerang and a blessing in disguise for the Republicans.

New York Sun (Dem.), Nov. 5.—Both Democrats and Republicans can learn a profitable lesson. It is to mind your own business, not to pretend to be better than your party, and to fight for your political principles, not to punish those who share them. One of the best results of the election of Tuesday is the final overthrow of Mugwumpery, with its cant and humbug. The people have driven it out of both the Democratic and Republican parties. They have shown that they want for leaders men who are partisans like themselves, and that they want strictly partisan government in city, State, and Union. . . . Far from administering to Tammany Hall an emphatic popular rebuke through Mr. Flower on Tuesday last, the citizens of the metropolis complimented him with as high a percentage of the combined Democratic and Republican vote as in the case of any Democratic candidate at any election of Governor or President since 1882; and a higher percentage than in any case except Governor Hill's in 1888. So far from testifying by a large vote for Fassett to

the importance of the single issue which he raised in the canvass, this town rebuked the impudence of the shirt-sleeve candidate by giving him the lowest percentage of any since Folger's time.

Nov. 6.—Mr. McKinley has just been elected Governor of Ohio, the prolific mother of Republican Presidential candidates, after an issue made directly against himself as the representative of the present tariff policy fastened upon the country through the ambitious folly of Grover Cleveland. The circumstances of his latest success point to him as inevitably a candidate of the first rank before the Republican National Convention to meet in 1892. And yet as a loyal partisan he must face the by no means trifling possibility of being called upon to stop short of the highest honors and be nominated for Vice-President upon a ticket headed by the Hon. James G. Blaine. It was Blaine who in no unfriendly spirit gave the slant to the new tariff bill which conferred upon the Protective system the offensive and defensive powers that make it to-day reflect so amply the traditional and expectant American sentiment. Blaine and McKinley would be a Republican combination of extraordinary power and quality.

New York Tribune (Rep.), Nov. 4.—In its National bearings Republicans need have no fear of the influence of this [New York] contest. National issues, whether for better or worse, were carefully kept out of the campaign. The Democrats talked of practically nothing but the World's Fair; the Republicans of practically nothing but Tammany despotism and corruption. Had they won, the Republicans could not have claimed that President Harrison's Administration and the McKinley Bill were vindicated, nor can Fasset's defeat be held to imply that they are in the remotest degree disparaged. The issues that were made are those that must be presumed to have been passed upon. Inferences drawn from the figures of this election as to New York sentiment upon National affairs are pure speculation.

Nov. 6.—Two facts of great importance are the collapse of the Alliance at the West and the triumph of Tammany at the East. Both have an influence on the result next year. The Alliance was the main cause of Republican defeat in Western States last year. With that organization out of the way politically, the thousands of Republicans who have wasted their votes on People's party tickets in Iowa and other States will naturally return to the party representing most nearly their political convictions, and this gives reason to believe that no State in the West, excepting perhaps Indiana and Montana, can be accounted doubtful. On the other hand, the supremacy of Tammany Hall in Eastern Democracy will have a tremendous influence in future voting, not only in New York, but also in Massachusetts, Connecticut, and other States. This victory, it is probable, will be found a boomerang for the Democrats before another year has elapsed.

Nov. 9.—It is not much that the hopes of Democrats have been disappointed in every one of these States [New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Iowa]. But there is a clear turn of the tide. The five States have been Democratic, and it was intended to nail them down. Two of them have given overwhelming Republican majorities on all candidates; in two others the personal popularity of leading candidates alone saved scanty pluralities, but the Legislature was lost and the hope of making them Democratic on National issues; while in the remaining State the Democrats carried their State ticket by the neglect of Republicans, but failed to carry the Legislature and to get the power to take the State out of the doubtful list.

New York Evening Post (Ind.), Nov. 4.—The Republican party which used to carry Massachusetts and Iowa by majorities of 75,000 apiece was the Republican party of Abraham Lincoln and John A. Andrew and James W. Grimes. The party which it then defeated so overwhelmingly was the party of McClellan

and Pendleton and Vallandigham. The Republican party which has just lost both Massachusetts and Iowa for the second time in succession is the Republican party of "Tom" Platt, "Matt" Quay, and James S. Clarkson. The party which has won is the party of Horace Boies, William E. Russell, and Grover Cleveland. The leadership of the Platts and Quays and Clarksons is fixed upon the Republican party. Yesterday's elections insure the continued leadership of the Democrats by such men as Boies and Russell and Cleveland. . . . If Ohio had been carried by the Democrats, as well as New York and Massachusetts, it would have been a fair surmise that the McKinley tariff was the moving cause of the sweep, as it was last year. But when we find contrary results, we must look for a contrary cause, and we find this in the treatment of the silver question in the three States where it was one of the pronounced issues of the campaign. The Democratic party in the Nation now has a pair of pictures which it can study to advantage. There are none so dull that the two views need be explained to them. If they carry the next Presidential election, as now seems highly probable, they will do so by following the lessons of New York and Massachusetts and rejecting that of Ohio.

Nov. 7.—Mr. McKinley, who has been elected Governor of Ohio because he was the author of the "bravest and best tariff bill ever framed," according to the high authority of the *Tribune*, sends out over the country to-day a proclamation which begins with this announcement: "I am convinced that the judgment of our citizens does not approve the constant agitation of the tariff issue in the face of the fact that it can accomplish nothing." That is nothing more nor less than a request for silence on the part of everybody, Democrats and tariff reformers in particular, concerning the merits of this same "bravest and best tariff ever framed." One would suppose that the more a tariff of that kind were discussed, the clearer would its beauties shine forth. This is the view of the *Tribune* and other Republican authorities who interpret McKinley's election as a sign in the heavens to the party to make the McKinley tariff the chief issue in the Presidential campaign of next year. But how can it be made the chief issue if everybody is to keep still about it? Mr. McKinley says the election in Ohio means that the people are against "constant agitation" of the subject, and yet we are constantly told that the people of the country must be "educated" to the McKinley tariff before they can appreciate the advantages of dearness and the degrading and demoralizing effects of cheapness. A campaign of education by silence might be possible in a Quaker community, but we feel justified in predicting that it will be a failure if it shall be attempted by the Republican managers in this country next year.

New York Times (Ind.), Nov. 5.—The verdict is clearly very pronounced in favor of tariff reform, and, as the aggravated McKinley form of Protection is not only a heavy burden on the prosperity of the country, but the source of unprecedented political demoralization and corruption, the verdict was as clearly in favor of good government. And it is the more encouraging and satisfactory because it affords cumulative evidence of the tendency of popular opinion. Even the influence of so weighty a pronouncement as that of last year, when the McKinley majority in the House of Representatives was driven out and the Democrats carried nearly three-fourths of the seats, would have been weakened had these three States been returned to Republican control. As it is, the fidelity of Massachusetts and Iowa, and the tremendous victory of the Democratic party in this State, show that the judgment of the majority of the voters is mature, and their determination to have a change in the policy of the Government is confirmed. We rejoice that the Democratic party has won such evidence of popular confidence, as we had already rejoiced that it had given a proof of deserving it. If it continues in the same course, the country may hope before the close of this decade to

see the end of the stupid, burdensome, and corrupting fiscal system that has clogged its progress and to take its place foremost among the free commercial nations of the world.

The Epoch (Ind., New York), Nov. 6.—The result of the election in this State has given assurance of the quietus of free silver coinage as a party question and made tariff reform the supreme question of the Presidential campaign. It also makes the nomination of Cleveland seem at this moment simply inevitable.

New York Staats-Zeitung (Ind.-Dem.), Nov. 5.—The Republicans console themselves for their defeat in New York, Iowa, and Massachusetts—to say nothing of New Jersey—with their decisive victory in Ohio. We have no wish to deprive them of their consolation, and can reconcile ourselves all the more readily to the result of the Ohio election by reflecting that it harmonizes very well with the current course of party evolution. The Democratic defeat in Ohio and the Democratic victory in New York will equally serve to bring the party in the way it should go on the silver question.

New York Volkszeitung (Socialist), Nov. 6.—The striking victory of the Democratic corruptionists over their Republican opponents has given us one source of satisfaction. The support of certain Labor leaders in the campaign was purchased by the Republicans for gold. The miserable defeat of the latter will serve to teach how little politicians have to count upon, in the future, in chaffering for the Labor vote through the Labor leaders.

Boston Herald (Ind.), Nov. 5.—There was never a time in the history of tariff reform when the outlook for the future was more assuring. Not only has the Democracy been definitely committed and pledged to this work of reformation, as it has not been before during the memory of the present generation, but the victories won in New York, Iowa, and this State, in each case won with the tariff as the main issue, all point to the probability of a great Democratic triumph in 1892, unless the majority in the Fifty-second Congress, by its blunders or excesses, causes a reaction in public opinion. It is true that the election in Ohio can be claimed as a Republican victory, and that Mr. McKinley has apparently received a personal indorsement in his own State—an indorsement which may go some way toward making him a strong candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination; but when one takes into account that, in view of the position on the silver question taken by the Democratic Convention in Ohio, the independent citizens of Massachusetts would have voted the Republican ticket if they had been in Ohio, it is easy to see to what cause this defeat is attributable. In fact, this rebuff is likely to prove of immense benefit to the Democratic party, since it will make it obvious that, while a hearty devotion to the cause of tariff reform will certainly lead to victory, the interjection of the silver heresy into the National platform next summer will be an invitation to defeat. The political air has been wonderfully cleared by the event of Tuesday. The cause of tariff reform has made a tremendous stride onward, and now needs to make but one more step to win its long-delayed but complete victory.

Boston Journal (Rep.), Nov. 5.—One of our Democratic contemporaries is prompt to remark that all that can be said of the Ohio election is that it was a free coinage defeat. That may be all that a Free Trade paper may feel like saying about it, but it is by no means a complete statement of the situation. Free silver was an issue in the Ohio election, but it was a subsidiary issue, and the Democrats for the most part avoided it in the debate. They put forward the tariff as a subject of discussion, and probably nineteen-twentieths of all their public utterances were addressed to that question. The Republicans on their part had made that issue by nominating Major McKinley and by their outspoken platform declaration, and it was kept at the front in all their canvass. The result of the Ohio election is certainly a crushing defeat for the free coinage idea to

which the great majority of the Democratic party are committed; but chiefly it is a defeat for Free Trade. The Democratic tariff policy is spurned by the people of Ohio, who have attested their loyalty to the principle of Protection by electing the framer of the McKinley Bill to the Governorship.

Springfield Republican (Ind.), Nov. 6.—While unloading more thousands of independent votes everywhere, the Republican party has not been successful in unloading Quay, whose leadership manufactures such votes by thousands. The boss remains in full command in Pennsylvania. He is better pleased with Tuesday's results than any other prominent Republican who could be found at the national capital on Wednesday. He has substantially been indorsed by the voters of Pennsylvania after one of the most startling exposures of rascality and fraud in public affairs ever made in an American community was beginning to send his gang one by one to prison. He has been tied to the Republican party in one of its great strongholds more firmly than ever. He must be carried by the party through the next Presidential election along with the Platts and Dudleys and Clarksons and Eikinses. It will prove a terribly heavy load. . . . The voters of Massachusetts did not take kindly to the People's party, with its platform and promise of social revolution. It took some canvassing to obtain the necessary thousand signatures to the nomination papers of its candidates, and all the work of the campaign since has added but about 500 converts to this number. Very likely there are more than 1,500 voters in Massachusetts who are in general sympathy with Mr. Bellamy's platform, but they did not care to throw away their votes on it this year.

Providence Journal (Ind.), Nov. 6.—The point to be noticed chiefly is that since the election of 1888 no Democratic States have shown any signs of becoming Republican, while several Republican States are now considered more than fighting ground for the Democracy. Harmony in the ranks of the New York Democrats now seems assured, and, with this continued, a Democratic victory in the Empire State next year seems certain. Massachusetts and Iowa are leaning very strongly in the same direction; New Hampshire is not surely Republican; Rhode Island gave a plurality of Democratic votes at the last election for Governor, and sends next month two Democratic Congressmen to Washington; Illinois, while more likely to go Republican, is still fighting ground on the tariff issue, and while the other States of the West and Northwest are not likely to shift their political positions next year, all the signs of change are toward the Democrats rather than the Republicans, and this in spite of the admission of six States within the last two or three years, five of which will probably contribute their three or four Electoral votes each to the Republican candidate.

Brooklyn Eagle (Dem.), Nov. 5.—The question of the Democracy holding to right principles is more important than the one of their getting into power. Fortunately they cannot hope to accomplish the latter without the former. The *Eagle's* interest and solicitude are summed up in the desire that the party should deserve to win—as it did in New York. Where it deserved to lose—because of its folly on the silver question, as in Ohio—the value of the result is in the lesson of rebuke, warning, and enlightenment thereby set to be learned. . . . Major McKinley's triumph is the single visible star in the night of Republican defeat. He continues a potential quantity in National affairs. When he falls, if future events bring disaster to his aspirations, he will fall a victim to unacceptable policies, not to lack of intrinsic capacity adequately to set forth what he believes. Unless all signs fail, he would be defeated overwhelmingly in a contest for the Presidency, on lines by himself laid down. The great debatable constituencies of the land have already registered disapprobation of the

tariff act fathered by him. But Governor McKinley will be a capital figure in affairs for years to come. With the aid of Democratic stupidity he has wrested success from the very jaws of impending defeat. Of him Ohio will be as proud as it ever was of Chase, Wade, Dennison, Garfield, and other brilliant and brainy forerunners in Republican leadership. Radically wrong as he is on the tariff, his personality is destined to dominate the State which has honored him and through the prestige there regained to leave its impress in a wider sphere. The Democrats who tried by gerrymander to squeeze him out of office have had their labor for their pains.

Brooklyn Standard-Union (Rep.), Nov. 5.—What the Democrats say all the while is, that of course Ohio is a Republican State. The fact is the Democratic party in Ohio is very formidable, and they often carry the State. So even is the balance that the majorities are frequently very small. President Hayes was three times elected Governor, defeating Pendleton, Thurman, and Allen; but his pluralities in the three elections did not equal McKinley's majority over Campbell. The McKinley victory is the most decisive won by either party, in other than Presidential years, in a quarter of a century. The importance of the Ohio victory is enhanced by the universal knowledge that the Republicans frankly accepted the great issues of sound money, high Protection, and broad reciprocity. On those issues they can win every time.

Philadelphia Press (Rep.), Nov. 5.—The substantial and gratifying victory won by the Republicans of Pennsylvania last Tuesday proves incontestably that when the party acts independent of boss dictation and nominates worthy and acceptable candidates it can carry this emphatically Republican State without the smallest difficulty. The people of Pennsylvania still believe in the Republican party, its principles, and its practices, and are not to be withdrawn from their allegiance because a few Republican officials proved faithless to their trust. For a time exposures and bank failures created impressions unfavorable to the Republicans, and filled the Democrats with a great hope. Fortunately there was time enough for this to subside before election, and though a Democratic Administration tried to keep it alive through the agency of a special session of the Senate, the device proved a signal failure, and the normal Republican majority of Pennsylvania recorded its vote in accordance with its convictions and natural allegiance.

Philadelphia Times (Ind.-Dem.), Nov. 5.—There is no other explanation of the Pennsylvania election than that Republicans have a decided majority in the State, and that they have pulled themselves together and made their majority available. They have carried the State squarely by 20,000 majority or more outside of Philadelphia, have carried it outside of both Philadelphia and Allegheny, and they have done it with the full knowledge that it confirms Senator Quay as absolute master of the party organization, and gives him not only control of a delegation to the National Convention, but also the next Senatorship. Many will kick and churlishly complain when Quay puts up his solid delegation to the next National Convention, and many will frantically kick when they discover that he has nominated nearly or quite every Republican candidate for Senate and Assembly who has any chance for election next fall, and has them committed to him for reelection to the Senate. The election of Tuesday means that those who wouldn't kick then can't kick next year, as Quay's triumph of 1891 is even greater than his triumph of 1885, as a forerunner of the Senatorial election.

Philadelphia Inquirer (Rep.), Nov. 6.—The New York *Herald* thinks that Tammany will make a mistake if it seeks to control the Nation. It says that the association must content itself with running municipal and State affairs. "The only way in which the Democratic party can hope to succeed in 1892 is by refusing to

allow any Tammany candidate to be thrust down the throat of the convention. It is either 'hands off' to Tammany or defeat." And the *Herald* insists that a Western man shall be taken, for the reason that any New Yorker would be open to the charge of Tammanyism. This is all very nice, but where is the Western man? On the whole the outlook is all with Cleveland. Will it be the old ticket—Blaine and Cleveland?

Philadelphia Record (Ind.-Dem.), Nov. 6.—Governor Hill, Senator Gorman, and other leading and active Democrats who have sometimes been considered as doubtful of the wisdom of renominating Mr. Cleveland, may be trusted with later light to see which way the wind blows, and to lend their powerful aid in answering to the evident logic of the occasion. The one thing to which every good Democrat should now bend his energies is to take that course which promises to give the country the earliest relief from Republican domination. The nomination of Grover Cleveland would be, in our opinion, the first step toward that desirable consummation.

Pittsburgh Dispatch (Rep.), Nov. 5.—This year, with abounding confidence they [the Democrats] made the issue against the tariff in the State of Ohio. They had as their candidate a man with a clean record and of magnetic personality, who had already once been elected Governor of Ohio. If McKinley had been defeated his defeat would have been heralded everywhere as a distinctive and crushing blow to Protection. But McKinley is elected, and the Democratic leaders are served with fair notice of what will happen next year on a National scale if they insist on making anti-Protection the key note of their Presidential campaign. The result in Pennsylvania is almost as instructive as in Ohio. Even the malfeasances of Republican officials and the whitewashing act of the Republicans in the Senate could not induce a majority of Pennsylvania voters to give encouragement to the Democracy so long as it might be construed as a toleration of that party's attitude against the tariff. It is of no use for Mr. Cleveland to try to solace himself, as he did yesterday, by pointing to New York, Massachusetts, or Iowa. Notoriously these States voted mainly according to local issues. Their record will afford no encouragement if the party is going into a Presidential contest against the tariff.

Cleveland Leader (Rep.), Nov. 5.—McKinleyism has been triumphantly vindicated in Ohio. The Democrats will attempt to obscure the fact, but they cannot do it. It will be a great comfort to the Democratic and Mugwump Free Traders to attribute the success of the Republicans in the Buckeye State to the position of the Democratic party on the silver question, and that is what they are certain to do. They cannot, however, escape the issue. The Republicans, it is true, fought as earnestly for an honest dollar as for the principle of Protection, and they forced the fighting for both all through the campaign. The Democrats, however, refused to accept the silver issue they had made. Campbell repudiated that portion of his party platform before he went on the stump, and nothing could induce him to discuss free coinage in any of his speeches. He insisted—and the Democratic press of the State took the same position—that the tariff was the only issue. "McKinleyism" and the "robber tariff" was the Bourbon refrain during the entire campaign. A more vigorous and vindictive campaign against the Protective system could not be made than that which the Democrats have waged in Ohio.

Cincinnati Times-Star (Rep.), Nov. 5.—Best of all, the State in which National issues were tested has gone to the head of the column of victory. The Republicans of Ohio made a direct fight with a leader distinctly representative of the National policy of the party. There was on the Republican side in this State no concealment of views, no trimming for votes, no failure to render a clear and ringing answer to every inquiry. The result is that the De-

mocracy of Ohio are swept from the field, and that the position of the Republicans on National affairs is immensely strengthened and solidified.

Toledo Blade (Rep.), Nov. 5.—Ex-Governor Foraker has a solid majority of the just-elected Republican members of the General Assembly in his favor. They are going to vote for him for United States Senator, because they prefer him to any one else. There are enough of them to elect him without any "contest."

Indianapolis Journal (Rep.), Nov. 7.—In the East, Democrats are declaring for Cleveland and anti-silver, and his organs are already predicting his nomination and election on a Free Trade and anti-silver platform. Upon this question the Democrats in the two sections must have a fight, or the majority in the West and South, who are pledged to free coinage, must eat their professions and submit to the Democratic minority in New England and New York. If they do this they will be denounced, and if they oppose the demands of the arrogant Eastern Clevelandites, there will be a bitter conflict in the Democratic National Convention. The Eastern Democrats, who have nothing in common with those of the West, except their devotion to Free Trade, will not or cannot realize how much the Western Democracy has been counting upon the assistance of the fiat money element, which promised to be so strong six months ago, but which appears to be rapidly dissolving by the elections in Kansas, Nebraska, and Iowa.

Detroit Tribune (Rep.), Nov. 5.—The magnificent outcome of McKinley's campaign demonstrated the wisdom of the policy of aggression. That policy was, indeed, founded upon deep-seated loyalty to Republican principles. These had not wholly disappeared in the defeats of 1890. They were only temporarily obscured, and it was the manifest duty of the party to bring them to light again. McKinley appealed powerfully to these principles latent in the minds of the people, and the response proved that the lesson of 1890, which Democrats professed to read in their delirium of success, was meaningless. It was not Protection and the McKinley Law that went down in the popular movement of 1890; the verdict of the people was against their own false conceptions of Protection and its consequences—against a subjective phantasmic monster, the creation of imagination and the invention of mendacious Democratic orators. It was not the policy itself, nor the McKinley Law itself, that was rebelled against, but what the people were misled to believe about both. This circumstance explains the revolution of popular sentiment in Ohio. Democratic success was based on delusion and fraud. McKinley cleared away the delusion, exposed the fraud, and Republican principles reappeared with their former glory. The political atmosphere clarified, everything plainly understood, sober thought again enthroned, victory came as a matter of course.

Detroit Free Press (Dem.), Nov. 5.—The fact that Ohio has been carried for the Republican candidate is not half as significant as the means by which it was carried. The monopolists treated the contest as if it were a life and death struggle, and poured out their money like water in aid of McKinley. This conduct on their part contradicts emphatically the pretense to quiet the farmers and workingmen that the new tariff has lowered prices. The monopolists have no money to contribute in upholding a cause or a candidate that does that.

Chicago Daily News (Ind.), Nov. 5.—Although local issues were doubtless mainly responsible for the results in several of these States, there is a significance in the number of Democratic victories that cannot be overlooked. It proves that the one great principle—indeed, the only one of importance—for which the Democratic party stands is gaining in its hold on the people. Tariff reform is more than a sentiment. It is the name given to a policy toward which the sober sense of

the country is steadily drifting. In one sense the loss of Ohio is a practical benefit to the Democrats, as it may tempt the Republicans to name a high tariff Presidential candidate and make that the leading issue in the campaign. From the standpoint of practical politics such a course would be hailed with enthusiasm by the Democratic party. But whatever the Republicans may do, it is certain that the Democratic Presidential candidate will be a tariff reform candidate and that the Democratic fight will be made on this issue. Of course some of the Republicans will claim that the results of an off year are not a reliable indication of the trend of the voters. But the practical Republican politicians will not minimize the significance of a clean sweep of four out of five States by their enemies and the probable causes leading thereto.

St. Paul Pioneer-Press (Rep.), Nov. 6.—The Ohio election means the election of McKinley as Governor no more positively and plainly than it means the reelection of John Sherman to the Senate. That, unless we mistake it, was what the voters of Ohio said when they went to the polls on Tuesday; and their verdict, in a campaign so openly conducted, should signify the one thing as positively and conclusively as the other. The Republicans of the Nation will notice with regret, not unmixed with honest indignation, the appearance, in the very moment of victory, of those former rumors and whisperings, carefully silenced during the campaign, not only that the return of Sherman is to be contested, but that his opponent is to be the man whom the voters have overwhelmingly rejected for a place of inferior dignity and power.

Burlington Hawkeye (Rep.), Nov. 6.—Nobody knows where Governor Boies stands on this most important question [free coinage]. Maybe he—. See here, Governor Boies, let us know what you think about it. The people, before booming you for second or for first place, would like to know where you are to be found on the silver question.

Topeka Capital (Rep.), Nov. 4.—The returns from the *Capital's* special correspondents throughout the State indicate that the People's party has gone to pieces. The defeat is overwhelming, their strongest counties in 1890 going Republican within one short year. The backbone of calamity is broken. Such a complete disaster to a new party is irretrievable. Anarchy, communism, calamity, and pessimism will never ride the waves again in Kansas as a reproach and humiliation to her people. The dunderheads elected to represent the State at Washington will blunder through the Fifty-second Congress, rattling round in the shoes of their brilliant predecessors, and then be retired to utter oblivion. The defeat of this party of demagogism and treason is the salvation of Kansas. It shows that our farmers are to be trusted to think for themselves; that they are convinced of the errors of these pyrotechnics of finance which have been shot off every time a People's party statesman opened his mouth, and that they are satisfied with the glorious history of the Republican party in control of the Government.

San Francisco Chronicle (Rep.), Nov. 4.—The Republican party, as the results appear at this time, has ample cause for congratulation. It has upheld the cause of Protection where it was most fiercely assailed, it has avenged McKinley for the Democratic trickery practiced on him a year ago, and it has demonstrated the hollowness of the Farmers' Alliance pretense as an important political factor.

St. Louis Republic (Dem.), Nov. 5.—The situation in 1891 has changed from 1890 only in drawing party lines harder and tighter to the disadvantage of the Republican party throughout the West. The Republican attempt to force the Farmers' Alliance into an independent Third party movement has reacted against Republicanism. The Republicans have checked the Alliance in Kansas and Nebraska, but even if as a result they hold these States in

1892, they have gained nothing, and they defeat themselves by forcing issues squarely between the two parties in such States as Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Indiana. Only ordinary common sense on the part of the Democratic party is required to carry at least three of these States next year. Unless the Democratic party turns its back on the West next year it cannot be defeated. It can carry Illinois, Wisconsin, and Indiana again by the same policy which has given it three successive victories in Iowa. And at the same time it can hold all it has won in the East. Some compromises there may be in policy, but there must be none in principle. The West must be consulted in whatever is done—nothing on which it puts its veto must be done. The policy of the Democratic party must become more clearly and distinctly National, and it can only become so by giving the West its full weight.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat (Rep.), Nov. 5.—The Republican triumph in Ohio is of the highest political significance. It means that the cause of Protection, when fairly and fully presented to the voters in any intelligent and progressive community, has lost none of its old popularity and potency. The issue which gave the Republican party so many glorious victories in the past still contains the possibilities of triumphs as splendid and momentous for its champions. Demagogues may delude the people for a time into the belief that the Protective policy was a blunder, or that it has outlived its usefulness, but reason at length is sure to obtain a hearing, and, in the long run, it invariably prevails.

Louisville Courier-Journal (Dem.), Nov. 5.—Let us make no mistake about the situation; the battle is not won, it is only begun. Republicans will find their lines of communication assailed, and they will not in 1892 be able to concentrate their forces in two States. Nevertheless they will contest every inch of ground with stubborn determination, and they are well entrenched, and well supplied with the sinews of war. Democrats have a fighting chance, no more, in Massachusetts and in Iowa. Had the Democratic candidate for Governor in Iowa delivered the speeches on silver which united the party in Massachusetts, he could not have won. Had the Democratic candidate for Governor in Massachusetts dealt with silver as it was dealt with in Iowa, he would have been defeated. In both Massachusetts and Iowa the people are thoroughly aroused on the question of tariff reform. It is an issue which unites the Democrats of every section of the Union. For it the leaders of the party have since 1876 contended with great courage, with great wisdom, and under much discouragement. At last victory is within our reach. The whole organization, from Massachusetts to Texas, is inspired with enthusiasm and supported by the hope of victory. On this issue, and on this issue alone, can Democrats everywhere be brought face to face in solid phalanx with the Republican hosts. It is no time now for new issues or for the discussion of questions involving another educational campaign.

Atlanta Journal (Dem.), Nov. 4.—It is evident that the united Democracy can elect its National ticket next year if it will do two things: 1. Nominate men who command the confidence and respect of the country. 2. Make the tariff the main issue. With a good ticket and a sound platform, the heart and center of which shall be a low tariff plank, we can not only carry New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, and Indiana, which have hitherto been sufficient to insure Democratic victory, but we can hold Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Iowa, and make Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin very doubtful. If Democrats take heed of yesterday's lesson they will win a great victory next year; if they shut their eyes to it they will have to endure defeat as the penalty of unpardonable stupidity.

Charleston News and Courier (Dem.), Nov. 5.—In regard to the Presidential election, the contests just closed show that the fight is to be

close and bitter; that the Democratic party can depend only on the South and those Northern and Eastern States, that went for Cleveland in his first campaign. The South will, of course, be Democratic, no matter who is the nominee, for that is the South's only chance, but the election shows that there will be no Northern States to help the South if any alteration is made in the sound money plank of the National Democratic platform, and if the nominee is not a man to give a sound construction to that plank. Cleveland is the very foremost Democrat before the country whom the country will trust in that respect, and, therefore, these elections seem to us to greatly improve the chances for the reelection of the only non-sectional President we have had since the war, Grover Cleveland.

Baltimore American (Rep.), Nov. 5.—A careful analysis of the State elections held on Tuesday will show that the tide which set so heavily against the Republican party in 1890 has already ebbed and is flowing in the opposite direction so rapidly that a Republican National triumph in 1892 may be reasonably anticipated. It is not likely that the Democrats will toy with free silver coinage after the impressive lesson in Ohio, nor is it likely that they will in the future be so pronounced in favor of tariff reform. The wiser heads in the party have doubtless become convinced that both are dangerous. The experience of the Democrats since the war upon industrial questions does not encourage further experiments, and they will, probably, fall back on their old policy of duplicity. Their surest card, and the one that will probably be played, will be to adopt a tariff plank which will mean all things to all men, and select a candidate whose tariff views have never been extreme. If this be done, Mr. Cleveland will be permanently retired—except when it becomes necessary to vouch for the respectability of Tammany—and a safe tariff man substituted.

THE NEW YORK CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND SILVER.

At the regular monthly meeting of the New York Chamber of Commerce, Nov. 5, the following resolutions were adopted by a vote of 21 to 18:

Whereas, The principal function of this Chamber is to promote the passage of good laws, the amendment of improper laws, and the repeal of such others as are detrimental to the business interests of the country; and

Whereas, A sound currency has been for more than a century a question of supreme solicitude with the Chamber, and has always received its most careful and considerate attention; and

Whereas, At the last monthly meeting a resolution was adopted expressing the opinion that so much of the Act of Congress of July 14, 1890, as compels the Government to purchase, monthly, 4,500,000 ounces of silver is against the public welfare and should be repealed; therefore

RESOLVED, That the President be authorized to appoint a committee of five, of which he shall be Chairman, whose duty it shall be to urge upon Congress such modification of said act as will suspend the further purchase of silver and any additional coinage of the same until an international agreement is arrived at between the United States and other commercial nations of the world.

RESOLVED, That the committee have power to invite the coöperation of all other commercial bodies in urging this subject upon the attention of Congress.

THE LIQUOR ISSUE.

PROHIBITION IN THE ELECTIONS.

VOTE OF THE PROHIBITION PARTY.

New York Voice (Proh.), Nov. 12.—The returns now in indicate that the Prohibition party has just about held its own. There have been light losses in both Ohio and New York, and an unaccountably heavy loss in Massachusetts, good gains in Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Nebraska, and perhaps in New Jersey. We ought to have done better, especially in New York, where there was no People's party to draw upon us. There is something wrong, and it must be the duty of our committeemen to find out what it is. If, as we very much fear, our county organizations are,

in many cases, simply paper organizations with no one at the helm who will work and set others to work, it becomes an imperative necessity to change. It is the business of the State Executive Committee to know about this and to see that changes are made wherever necessary. If the trouble is that our speakers and leaders are trying to spread over too much ground and are distracting attention from the main issue, it is time to call a halt. The fault this year, in New York State, was with our own forces. It was easier to secure audiences, easier to make converts, than ever before. They were made, too, many of them. But it was never harder to make our own party forces arouse to the activity demanded by the opportunity, and we have no doubt that thousands of our own men failed, through indifference or carelessness, to cast their votes. It is a time now not for respectable figure-heads, but for men who will attend to the political work demanded, who will get down to politics and see that things are done—not merely attempted to be done. The Prohibition party must begin its Presidential campaign at once.

THE RESULT IN IOWA.

Senator John Sherman, in an Interview.—This election in Iowa teaches the Republican party a lesson that will make Iowa a decided Republican State in a Presidential election. The leading elements of the Republican party of that State have made it Prohibitory, and the contest for ages has shown that the attempt to regulate the appetites of people cannot be successful. The sooner any community appreciates that fact the better, and no party can carry that load on its shoulders and succeed very long. We have got to get away from such nonsense. It has been tried for many years, and nothing but disaster to any party organization has ever come of it. That is all the result in Iowa means, and it may serve a good purpose in other directions.

Pittsburgh Commercial Gazette (Rep.), Nov. 5.—In 1880 the Republican majority [in Iowa] was about 60,000. This has dwindled until two years ago the Democrats made the issue openly for the repeal of the Prohibitory Law, and by the aid of anti-Prohibition Republicans elected the first Democratic Governor since the war. Boies pronounced himself unqualifiedly against the law, and has just been reelected on that platform. The Republicans have barely saved the Legislature, only because the people feared that if the Democrats carried both the Governor and the Legislature they would Michiganize the State. The point we make is this: The Republicans have kept faith with the will of the people, as expressed at the polls, by enacting successive statutes to enforce the [Prohibition] Amendment, even in the face of steady and increasing defection from the party. The Democrats have broken faith by insisting that the law be repealed. The Democrats, who at a non-partisan election voted in favor of Prohibition, have refused to vote for members of the Legislature who were pledged to sustain the Amendment. They voted for the Amendment and then stuck to party by voting for anti-Amendment candidates for Governor and Legislature. That is the history of Prohibition in Iowa, and it means that as public sentiment is at present constituted no political party can maintain its supremacy in even an agricultural Western State by making Prohibition a party issue. It is, therefore, reasonably certain that Prohibition cannot much longer be kept upon the statute-books of Iowa.

Columbus Dispatch (Ind.-Rep.), Nov. 5.—The verdict of Iowa in regard to Prohibition should warn all parties against the advocacy of a political doctrine not founded upon principle peculiar to the party itself, but undertaken as an expedient to catch votes. The fear of the Prohibition strength, rather than actual belief in the theory itself, prompted the Republicans of Iowa to take the position they assumed, and which led to their defeat.

It is doubtful that Prohibitory statutes exist in any State in the Union which were not framed as an expedient of one party or another rather than adopted for the principle involved. Prohibition is not a Republican principle and never has been. When the party in any State attempts to force it to the front, therefore, it is flying in the face of its own traditions. Taxation of the liquor traffic is a Republican principle, and the duty of the party is to maintain its ground on this question. When it fails to perform its duty, there is no reason why it should not suffer defeat.

St. Louis Westliche Post (Ind.-Rep.), Nov. 5.—In Iowa the Republican party has for a long time past been identifying itself more and more with the Prohibitionists; and we can regard its well-deserved defeat there only as a victory for the good cause. Not only has the objectionable policy in that State been knocked on the head, but the result affords the best prospect, if not the fullest guarantee, that the Republican party throughout the country will take good care not to court a similar fate in the National campaign by making concessions to the Prohibitionists. Iowa stands as a "shocking example" to warn it against such a course.

Kansas City Times (Dem.), Nov. 7.—It is figured out that Boies would have carried Iowa by 40,000 had it not been for the bootleggers. Prohibition has built up an industry in Iowa and Kansas which Democracy threatens to annihilate. Bootleggers are such reprobates that no town would license them, and to preserve their occupation they vote the Republican ticket straight.

Our Country (Temp., Boston), Nov. 7.—In Iowa it is a temporary triumph of the saloon power, but it can at the most be but temporary. Iowa will not suffer herself to be permanently debauched.

SALOON ARROGANCE IN CHICAGO.

Chicago Herald (Dem.), Nov. 5.—The saloon-keeper is making himself too numerous as a candidate in our local elections. He is always on hand when a ticket is being made up, and, for reasons best known to the politicians, his calling rarely fails to secure several of the best places. This is an evil which afflicts both parties alike, and which the better elements of both parties should and do protest against. The Democratic ticket that was so badly beaten in this city and county last Tuesday was particularly afflicted in this respect. Democrats should bear the fact in mind on future occasions and let it act as a warning. There is no reason why the saloon-keeper should be very numerous represented in the city or county Governments. His calling certainly does not especially fit him for office, and the impudence with which he thrusts himself upon the attention of the public is likely to be rebuked with increasing energy.

THE SAD CASE OF JOHN F. MINES.

New York Sun, Nov. 7.—No patient treated at Dwight was more confident than Mr. [John F.] Mines that the periodical insanity which had driven him to wild excesses in drinking for so many years had been overcome completely and finally by Dr. Keeley. Neither has there been any other who has celebrated so publicly the virtues of the remedy and sounded so loudly the praises of its inventor as one of the great benefactors of the race. In order that he might benefit his fellow-sufferers and exhibit his gratitude to Dr. Keeley, Mr. Mines made a full and frank confession of his weakness in the *North American Review*, and described with particularity how he had been cured of it by the bichloride of gold treatment. He declared that at Dwight he had been rescued from hell and translated to heaven, and the story of his experience, as told by a man of his prominence and literary capacity in a magazine of so much weight, was copied throughout the Union, and doubt-

less gave hope to multitudes of the victims of dipsomania. If an example of the malady so desperate was curable, no drunkard need despair of overcoming his weakness and fortifying his will to resist the temptation to inordinate stimulation. Hence the death of Mr. Mines in the Blackwell's Island workhouse after a prolonged debauch, and only about six months after he gloried over his permanent cure, will do more to bring the bichloride of gold treatment into disrepute than anything else which has occurred since the establishment of the Dwight institution. It is fair to Dr. Keeley, and it will give encouragement to his patients to say, that he does not claim to produce an invariable cure. He admits that at five per cent. of those treated by him refused to drink. If the proportionate number is five times as much, the chances of endurance remain three out of four, and that is a high percentage. It would be very unfortunate if the drunkards who believe that they have been cured by Dr. Keeley's bichloride of gold should lose faith in his method, for it would mean that they have lost the faith in themselves which gives it its greatest potency, if not its sole value. In the face of this terrible doubt cast upon the Keeley treatment by the fall of Mr. Mines, there is only one course for Dr. Keeley to pursue if he has any concern for the human race, for the help of which he has been accredited as a physician. Let him drop his screen of quack secretiveness from his remedy, and let it be examined and tested by the entire medical faculty and its true value settled so that all may know.

New York Voice, Nov. 12.—It would be unwise to infer from the relapse of "Felix Old-boy" that the bichloride of gold treatment is a failure. Quinine is still considered a useful remedy for fevers and malaria, yet people who have routed one attack with it are not thereby proof against future attacks. Whatever bichloride may or may not do for the time being it cannot render the system proof against the devil that is in drink nor render the moral nature proof against temptation. And the man who "knows" that he is past all danger is the man who is nearest to it.

HOW THE \$500 TAX LAW WORKS IN DETROIT.—During the year ending Dec. 1, 1889, 60 retail liquor-dealers in Wayne County paid the \$500 tax. For the same year the numbers of retailers who paid the \$500 tax in several other counties of the State were as follows: Bay, 63; Delta, 106; Houghton, 93; Kent, 151; Marquette, 120; Menominee, 118; Saginaw, 180. During the year 1890 only 62 retailers paid the \$500 tax. During the present year only 5 retailers have paid the \$500 tax. Is there more whiskey drunk in either Bay, Saginaw, Kent, Delta, Houghton, Marquette, and Menominee Counties than in Wayne? Or are the officers charged with the enforcement of the law simply more attentive to their duties in those counties? It is plainly evident that out of the 1,300 saloons in Detroit some 1,000 or more are selling whiskey without paying the tax.—*Detroit Tribune (Rep.)*, Nov. 8.

THE HYPOCRISY INSINUATION.—There are people who object to Prohibition because it leads to the corruption of the police and to hypocrisy and bribery. This objection proves too much. The laws against embezzlement and other crimes operate in the same way. And more than this is significantly true—that on the strength of this objection all legislation on the liquor question would be swept off the statute books of license States. Charges of bribery and corruption, which, it is said, can be proved, are now preferred against officials in Boston in connection with the license of grogshops at the Hub. The "fixing" of the police, the doctoring of jury lists and the *not pressing* business are done, wholesale and retail, at the centers of license. Hence all such arguments against Prohibition, drawn from the State of Maine, for example, are in the nature of boomerangs when handled by those who would "regulate" the ginshop by making it respectable.—*Lewiston Daily Journal*.

FOREIGN.

DICTATORSHIP IN BRAZIL.

Baltimore American, Nov. 6.—The revolution in Brazil appears to be similar to a number that have occurred in the republics to the south of the United States, of which that in Chili is the latest and most conspicuous example. If the general trend of the dispatches are to be trusted, Fonseca, the President, has become another victim of overweening ambition, and is now in the first stage of exaltation. This will pass away to be succeeded by reaction and final overthrow, with the probable fate of Balmaceda, unless the deadly disease with which he is said to be afflicted generously intervenes, and prevents the culmination of his career. Fonseca, it seems, has for some months been engaged in a desperate struggle with the Legislature, he endeavoring to increase his prerogatives and cement his power, while the Legislature was determined to reserve in its own hands a check upon his arbitrary aims. The struggle came to a head when the Legislature provided the means for his impeachment, in case he misused his authority. He vetoed the bill, and it was passed over his veto. He dissolved the Legislature and declared martial law. A more exact copy of a recent page in Chilian history could scarcely be written. The people of these South American republics are, for the most part, illiterate and unskilled in government, which is a direct temptation to their rulers to disregard republican principles and govern with the strong hand. In spite of the many severe lessons, the latter have not yet learned that true patriotism consists in rigidly obeying the laws and educating the masses up to a proper appreciation of their liberties. They pretend to imitate the United States, but it is an imitation of the letter and not of the spirit. It is not an argument against republicanism in those countries, as some journals have superficially argued, because, under the old monarchical forms, there was no spur to ambition, no inducement to the people to rise superior to their environment, and they would have been moving along hopelessly in the old ruts without the remotest chance of elevation. Under a republican form of government there is mental, as well as physical activity and progress—too much of it sometimes; but still the general tendency is in the right direction. It is the natural growth of the State from infancy to manhood, encumbered by all the diseases incident to childhood, which retard progress. This country might have passed through similar stages but for a long preliminary struggle and a race of statesmen unexampled in history. Brazil is just at present under a cloud, but she will emerge, we have no doubt, like her neighbor on the Pacific, with the principles of self-government strengthened and the people invigorated by their hard experience. It is difficult to accept the doctrine that monarchy is a panacea for political ills in the latter part of the nineteenth century. Men have the right to govern themselves, and they should learn to exercise it, even though it be acquired with some trouble and sacrifice.

THE CORK ELECTION.

Philadelphia Ledger, Nov. 9.—The result of the Parliamentary election in Cork should do what the death of the great Irish leader, Parnell, failed to accomplish—it should convince the Irish people that their factional divisions and contentions are powerful weapons which they have placed in the hands of their enemies for their own destruction. The anti-Parnell faction, the policy of which is to unite with the English Liberals in the effort to obtain Home Rule for Ireland, achieved a victory at Cork on Friday much more imposing than it had anticipated it could win. Its leaders expected to elect its candidate, Flavin, by about 900 votes; his actual majority was 1,512. This triumph of the Nationalists was achieved, it is to be considered, in the city of which Mr. Parnell was the dominant representative in Parlia-

ment and of which, more than of any other part of Ireland, he was the "uncrowned king." He held the city of Cork as in the hollow of his hand. His political mandate was the law of the majority of its people. The large majority which was given the anti-Parnellite candidate on Friday seems to confute the contention of the British Conservative journals and politicians, which is that the Irish should not have Home Rule, because they cannot be trusted to rule themselves. It is made evident by the returns of the election that they fully understand the present political situation and its influence upon their interests. They voted in condemnation of the policy of the Redmond faction, which aims to separate them from their powerful allies, the English Liberals; they voted for the Nationalists' policy of giving the aid he needs to Mr. Gladstone to enable him to accomplish the success of his Home-Rule-for-Ireland scheme. If the Parnellites were actuated solely by patriotic motives they would learn from the returns of the Cork election that they have been discredited by the Irish people, and that the mass of the electorate desire that the policy of their opponents shall be the accepted one. Only if they are the selfish demagogues their antagonists declare them to be they will persevere in their dissensions and in assuming to represent the Irish people by opposing the alliance with the British Liberals, with the assistance of which alone can Home Rule for Ireland be assuredly secured.

BISMARCK'S ORGAN ON BISMARCK'S DISMISSAL.

The discussion of the reasons for the retirement of Prince Bismarck as Chancellor is renewed every once in a while in the German newspapers. His personal organs show, if possible, an increasing resentment, and a growing disposition to employ very direct hints and innuendos. The chief of these organs is the *Hamburger Nachrichten*. Its articles on the subject recently provoked the *Strasburg Post*, an Administration journal, to print the following statement:

The famous interview between the Emperor and Prince Bismarck in relation to reviving the old Cabinet regulations of 1852 was held in the Chancellor's palace on Saturday morning, March 15 [1890], about 10 o'clock. The Cabinet meeting, at which the Prince announced his retirement, took place on Monday, March 17, at 3 P.M. Later in the afternoon the Emperor incidentally received information of what had passed at the Cabinet meeting; and it was not until then, and in consequence of this, that on the evening of the 17th of March was taken the first step that led to what the *Hamburg Nachrichten* has for months, with equal partisanship and violation of truth, been pleased to represent as a dismissal of the Chancellor against his will.

To this the *Nachrichten* replies, in part:

The assertion for which the *Strasburg Post* is chiefly to be criticised is contained in these words: "And it was not until then, and in consequence of this, that on the evening of the 17th of March was taken the first step." This is altogether untruthful. Manifestly, the *Strasburg Post*, in recalling the exact hours at which these events took place, has information that could have been procured only from official sources. To express an opinion as to the reason that leads the *Strasburg Post* to devote itself so strenuously to presenting historical facts, it is impossible to discover any other motive than that of casting upon Prince Bismarck himself the responsibility for his dismissal and its political consequences. In these later days the newspapers of his opponents, and the official newspapers, do not shut from view the understanding that the change in the management of German affairs has been attended by injury to the interests of these affairs, and they are now striving to rid themselves of this responsibility and to bring it home to Prince Bismarck. It is equally natural for the ex-Chancellor to be unwilling to have the responsibility attach to him, because in the closing period of his official career the conviction grew in his mind that, along with the increasing difficulties of his position, the reasons for continuing in it, alike for the sake of subduing every personal feeling, and for honor's sake, were strengthened also. We are persuaded that in the conflict between the sense of duty and justified discontent, he would have welcomed with relief the worthier resolution; reserving to himself, however, the right to free himself from responsibilities that were distasteful. According to Art. 17 of the Constitution of the Empire, the Chancellor assumes responsibility for the acts of the Emperor. The change in the leadership of German and Prussian politics may be regarded as one of the most momentous Imperial acts of our day, and the question as to the responsibility for it is of interest to the country and its administration. The constitutional responsibility has not hitherto been legally considered,

but for the participants the subject is a serious one from this point of view—unless they happen to be characterized by unconsciousness. According to the spirit of the Constitution it may be inferred that if the question is not one exclusively for the legislature, nevertheless it is a legislative question of first consequence; and, if this is true, it is an imperative duty of the Reichstag and the Prussian Landtag to ascertain authentically where the responsibility is to be laid for this most radical Cabinet revolution, whether with the retired Chancellor or with his successor. It is a question that concerns the ex-Chancellor if his retirement was voluntary; otherwise it concerns his successor. We do not doubt that the matter will be inquired into at the coming session of the Reichstag, and further assertions in the spirit of the article in the *Strasburg Post* be made impossible.

CHILI'S NEW PRESIDENT.—The nomination of Admiral Jorge Montt for the Presidency means his election. This augurs favorably for the future of Chili as well as for the relations between that country and the United States. It is to the credit of the Admiral that he was one of the staunchest opponents of Balmaceda. He commanded the Congressional fleet till the fall of the Dictator and has since been the chief of the Junta. He has not only the confidence of his own party but the respect of his political opponents and the people generally. His selection is an assurance of order and good rule for Chili. When the new Government, with President Montt at the head, comes in, affairs will be in a more favorable condition for the amicable adjustment of the pending controversy between Chili and the United States.—*New York Herald*, Nov. 6.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE NEW MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.

New York Tribune, Nov. 8.—The completion of the Madison Square Garden is more than a mere incident in the life of New York; it is an event of prime interest and significance, and deserves to be so regarded now and hereafter. The gentlemen who, with far less regard to their own pecuniary advantage than to the welfare of the city, made the structure a possibility, and the architect who has embodied their purpose in a form of such noble and enduring beauty, have earned public gratitude and applause. New York has long needed a spacious and comfortable place of assembly. The old Garden was tolerated and even popular, in spite of its hideous aspect and gross defects, simply because it was big. If its successor, covering an equal area, had been merely substantial and convenient, it would have been a welcome addition to the city; but it would have left us still in want of much the larger part of all that the new Garden supplies. If a finer combination of utility and beauty exists in any country we do not know where to look for it. Certainly no other building in the United States designed to fulfill similar purposes is fit to be compared with this masterpiece of Mr. Stanford White. The place which this superb building is destined to fill in the future may be easily and confidently predicted from the varied uses to which it has been applied during the process of construction. The great amphitheatre has been almost continuously occupied by the purveyors of amusement and instruction on a large scale, under conditions of comfort and propriety heretofore unknown in New York. A new theatre of the highest class has already acquired a firm hold on popular favor beneath its roof. The assembly rooms, admirable in proportion and arrangement and delicately beautiful in finish and decoration, have been repeatedly the scene of notable banquets, balls, and other social festivities, which gained brilliancy and distinction from their surroundings. And the plans include additional facilities for entertainment and recreation which another season will realize. Altogether, it is obvious that the new Madison Square Garden is to be a municipal institution, prized at home and famous all over the world. But important, almost indispensable, as this building is by reason of the practical demands which it supplies, no estimate of its value to the community comes

near the truth which neglects to consider that it will remain a constant and permanent force to elevate, refine, and refresh all who gaze upon it. The tower in particular, visible, and predominant from a thousand points of view, a thing of beauty by day and a vision of almost supernatural loveliness by night, will exert an immeasurable and wholly beneficent influence for generations to come.

ELECTRICAL EXECUTIONS.

The Lancet (London), Oct. 24.—When, in July last, the reports came to hand about the deaths of the four criminals who were put to death by electricity in the Sing Sing prison at New York, the impression conveyed was that the extinction of life in all the cases was not only painless, but instantaneous, and that a complete success—some said "a triumphant success"—had been achieved. Two of the physicians who had charge of the executions have now reported at length on the result of the proceedings, and the facts presented are certainly not at all like those which the earlier accounts led the world to expect. As the *Medical Record* of New York truly says, the proceeding was "experimental"; and, it might have added, not very satisfactory even in the form of experiment. In the case of the first criminal, a current of 1,485 volts was applied for twenty-seven seconds, but after an interval of between one and two minutes, signs of life reappearing, the current was applied again for twenty-six and a quarter seconds. In the case of the second criminal, modification of the fatal experiment was tried in order to ascertain whether continuance of the current or sudden impact or breaking of it were more important, and three contacts of ten seconds each were made, followed, when signs of life reappeared, by a contact of nineteen seconds, upon which life was extinct. Continuance of the current was therefore considered important, and to the third criminal three contacts of the current of twenty seconds each were made. These were thought to be unnecessarily long; so in the case of the fourth criminal three contacts of fifteen seconds were applied with intervals between them of twenty seconds. Could anything more uncertain or unsatisfactory be conceived, anything more painful be recorded on the face of the history of modern medicine? The best minds will stand astounded at the fact that any medical man or men could be found ready to dip their hands into any part of such fearful work. If anything of service to humanity were gained by it; if any suffering, sorrow, or death were saved by it; if any one were made the least bit nobler or more useful by it, there might be some excuse. But to take the loathsome job out of the hands of the common executioner is beyond comprehension. The office of the public executioner is that of a person who for gain kills another man lawfully; whether by the cord, the knife, the bullet, or the electric shock is simply a matter of detail.

THE SLAUGHTER OF EMPLOYÉS ON THE RAILWAYS.—At the joint debate in Tremont Temple, Boston, between William E. Russell and Henry Cabot Lodge on the 23d, Mr. Lodge stated that over 900 train-hands have been killed, and over 9,000 wounded, on the railroads of the country in one year. He emphasized the fact that this was a greater loss than in some of the battles of the war, and he stated that Mr. Crocker, the Railroad Commissioner of Massachusetts, had been selected as one of a committee to appear before Congress to secure legislation compelling the railroads to adopt safety appliances to prevent such wholesale slaughter. In the light of history one cannot be oversanguine about the results of any remedial measures which Congress may adopt in the way of hedging about the railroad corporations. It is useless to put patches upon the railway body corporate of this country.—*New Nation* (Boston).

THE WATER LEVEL OF THE GREAT LAKES.—General Poe, whose duties for many years on the lakes make him perfectly familiar with

the subject, shows by his records that Lake Huron and all the great lakes have been steadily falling since 1886. Since that year the fall has been 2 7-10 feet. The mean level for all of the lakes for 1886 was higher than for any year since 1858, and the mean level for this year is the lowest recorded. The Soo Canal is, of course, affected, and there was a difference in September of 1 foot from the volume of water a year previous. Of course if this goes on commerce and navigation must seriously suffer. General Poe refers the variation in the water level to the volume of precipitation, and the decline of the past five years has exactly corresponded with the dry period. The large volume of evaporation from the lakes must be returned in rains, and of wet seasons we have had none for several years. No greater indication of the severity of the drouth in the regions draining into the great lakes can be found than in the serious, depleting effect upon the great lakes.—*Minneapolis Journal*.

ROAD REFORM.—A number of representatives of the different Southern States have just been holding a Road Congress at Atlanta. The object of the Congress was to interest the public in a movement to secure good highways throughout the South and to consider the best methods of accomplishing that end through the State Legislatures and otherwise. The movement is a timely one. We should like very much to see concerted effort in the same direction in Indiana. The establishment of a system of first-class roads extending into every township in the State would do more for the prosperity, the comfort, and the convenience of our people than any other enterprise of a material character that could be undertaken. No investment could be made that would yield such rich returns. We believe it would be well if a Road Congress could be held in this State, this fall, at which the representative business men and farmers of every county could be present for an exchange of ideas upon this important question.—*Indianapolis Sentinel*.

A GLITTERING OPPORTUNITY.—Some advertisements make one's mouth water, and yet, at the same time, reduce one to the position of Tantalus. Here is such a one, out of the *Daily Graphic*: "A Woman of Title [she doesn't call herself a lady; which shows not only modesty, but accuracy], moving in the first society, will receive a young lady into her house as a friend: terms, £2,000 a year." How one longs to be the young lady, not so much because she had £2,000 a year to spare, but for the sake of this opportunity of introduction to the upper circles! To be able to purchase friendship, even in a humble rank of life, for a fixed sum (far less for an annuity) is quite an unusual privilege, but that of "a woman of title"—Heavens! Sex and pecuniary circumstances alike incapacitate me from taking advantage of this offer, but the advertiser adds: "The services of any gentleman or lady introducing the above will be handsomely rewarded." "Handsomely rewarded" is vague—the terms for restoration offered to the dog-stealer. It would be far more satisfactory to mention the amount of the commission.—*James Payn, in the London Illustrated News*.

THE VERDICT FOR MR. DONNELLY.—Ignatius Donnelly, ex-member of Congress from Minnesota, discoverer of the Baconian-Shakespeare cipher, and exponent of calico politics, sued the St. Paul *Pioneer-Press* for libelling him, and claimed \$100,000 damages. The jury in the case have awarded Ignatius the munificent sum of \$1 as damages and allowed him \$5 more to pay his counsel fees. Ignatius may not feel especially elated over the financial outcome of his libel suit against the newspaper, but the *Pioneer-Press* has had lots of fun and a good deal of free advertising out of it. Bringing libel suits against newspapers is not a profitable industry.—*Jersey City Evening Journal*.

Index to Periodical Literature.

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

- Bernard (Saint). *Cath. World*, Nov., 8 pp. Sketch of his life.
- Gulick (The Rev. H.). The Rev. S. P. Leeds, D.D. *Missionary Review of the World*, New York, Nov., 4 pp. Biographical sketch.
- Huss (John) and Jerome of Prague. II. T. Fletcher Williams. *Unitarian*, Boston, 5 pp. A sketch of their seizure and imprisonment in Constance.
- Parnell (Charles Stewart). Justin McCarthy, M.P. *Contemp. Rev.*, London, Nov., 12 pp. Relates especially to Parnell's career in Parliament.
- Phelps (Prof. Austin). Life and Services of. The Rev. Daniel L. Furber, D.D. *Bib. Sac.*, Oct., 37 pp. A discourse delivered in the chapel of Andover Theological Seminary.
- Whittier, Geo. G. Cutter. *Unitarian*, Boston, Nov., 2 pp. A sketch of the poet on his religious side.

EDUCATION, LITERATURE, AND ART.

- Cambridge, The University of. Katharine Tynan. *Cath. World*, Nov., 11 pp. Descriptive.
- Education Before the Christian Era. The Rev. S. Martin. *A. M. E. Church Rev.*, Oct., 10 pp.
- Education in a Typical Swiss Town. Prof. Eberli. *Rev. of Reviews*, Nov., 24 pp. Describes the schools of Winterthur, Switzerland.
- Greek in the Universities. E. A. Freeman, D.C.L. *Contemp. Rev.*, London, Nov., 9 pp. Answers Mr. Willdon's article in the October *Contemporary*.
- Indians (the). The Education of. W. Barrows, D.D. *Andover Review*, Boston, Nov., 13 pp. All past efforts, failures. The true scheme yet to be created.
- Mathematics in the Public Schools. Cornelius Smith. *A. M. E. Church Rev.*, Oct., 8 pp. Deals with the importance of mathematics as an aid to inductive reasoning.
- Nyasa-Land, The Languages of, (British Central Africa), in Relation to the Spread of the Word of God. W. A. Elmslie, M.B., C.M. *Missionary Review of the World*, New York, Nov.
- Spiritualization of Thought in France. Madame Blaze De Bury. *Contemp. Rev.*, London, Nov., 25 pp. Tells of the movement in France against the characteristically French literature of our day.
- Stage (the). The Renaissance of. D. Christie Murray. *Contemp. Rev.*, London, Nov., 16 pp. Shows the necessity for the elevation of the drama; that the time is come for the beginning of the Renaissance of the Stage.
- Teachers (Elementary School). Grievances of. T. A. Organ. *Contemp. Rev.*, London, Nov., 12 pp. A general statement of the grievances as they exist in England.
- Thoreau, Ten Volumes of. Joshua W. Caldwell. *New Englander and Yale Review*, New Haven, Conn. Criticises his weaknesses without mercy.

POLITICAL.

- American State Legislation in 1891. W. B. Shaw, of the State Library, Albany, N. Y. *Rev. of Reviews*, Nov., 34 pp. Calls attention to laws of general interest.
- Ballot Reform in Pennsylvania. John Bethel Uhle. *New Englander and Yale Review*, New Haven, Nov., 8 pp. Treats proposals for a convention as a piece of party politics.
- Ballot Reform, Recent Progress in. Mr. Frederic G. Mather. *Andover Review*, Boston, Nov., 10 pp. Some form of the Australian system adopted in twenty-six States of the Union, three are meditating its adoption, and there is a strong presumption that the remaining fifteen will adopt it ere long.
- Census (the Irish). Lessons of. Jeremiah MacVeagh. *Cath. World*, Nov., 10 pp. The recent Census returns demonstrate the "appalling decadence in Irish population and in Irish Industries."
- Elections. The Official Ballot in. Henry T. Blake. *New Englander and Yale Review*, New Haven, Nov., 9 pp. Not in the line of genuine Ballot Reform.
- Ireland, Local Government in. Sir Stephen E. De Vere, Bart. *Contemp. Rev.*, London, Nov., 10 pp. Criticises the proposed Local Government Bill for Ireland.
- Minority Representation, A New Plan for. Prof. John R. Commons, Oberlin College. *Rev. of Reviews*, Nov., 2 pp.

RELIGIOUS.

- Apocalypse (the). The Influence of, on Christian Art. The Rev. George L. Bates. *Bib. Sac.*, Oct., 16 pp.
- Apologetics (Conservative). Prof. E. H. Johnson. *Andover Review*, Boston, Nov., 9 pp. We cannot know that there is a God without proof; but we know that we need a God, and our need is the soul's physiological appetency which cannot be in grotesque contradiction to our physiological needs.
- Bible (The) in Theology. W. W. Fenn. *Unitarian*, Boston, Nov., 5 pp. If it is a back number, the story of humanity is a serial, and the earlier chapters are necessary to a comprehension of living issues.
- Broad Church Theology (The). The Rev. Henry C. Hitchcock. *Bib. Sac.*, Oct., 22 pp. Traces the growth of what is known as the "Broad Church;" sets forth its excellencies and defects.
- Burmans and Buddhism. Dom Adalbert Amandoline, O.S.B. *Cath. World*, Nov., 9 pp. Descriptive of the social customs and religion of the Burmans.
- Canonical Formula (A). Introducing Certain Historical Books of the Old Testament. Prof. J. A. Paine, Ph.D. *Bib. Sac.*, Oct., 18 pp. An attempt to clear up two alleged errors in the Scriptures—Judges i: 1, Ruth i: 1.
- Christian Experience as a Source of Systematic Theology. The Rev. Frank Hugh Foster, Ph.D. *Bib. Sac.*, Oct., 19 pp. Treats Christian experience as a source of doctrine.
- Christianity (Personal). The Rev. Llewelyn I. Evans, D.D. *Mag. of Christian Lit.*, Nov., 8 pp. Address delivered at Lane Theological Seminary, Sept. 10, 1891.
- Cuba as a Mission Field. W. J. Monsan. *Missionary Review of the World*, New York, Nov., 3 pp. The harvest is plentiful and the laborers few. Difficulties great.
- Debt (Our). Our Duty, and Our Destiny. Editorial. *Missionary Review of the World*, New York, Nov., 4 pp. Enforces our threefold relations to Home Missions.
- Edinburgh and Her General Assemblies. The Rev. R. F. Burns, D.D. *Pres. College Jour.*, Montreal, Nov., 9 pp. Descriptive.
- Gospel (The Fourth): Critics and Characteristics. The Rev. W. W. Peyton. *Contemp. Rev.*, London, Nov., 20 pp. Does not think the authenticity or the authorship of the Fourth Gospel essentials of truth.
- Gospel (the). The Preaching of. Christian Van Der Veen, D.D. *Andover Review*, Boston, Nov., 22 pp. The true calling of the Ministry.
- Japan, Organic Church Union in, the Failure of the Recent Efforts to Secure, A Study of the Causes of. *Bib. Sac.*, Oct., 25 pp.

- Jesus, The Mission of. Marion D. Shutter. *Unitarian*, Boston, Nov., 3 pp. Not to redeem us from Adam's sin, nor to propitiate the wrath of Jehovah, but to lead men upward by His example.
- Jesus, The Self-Consciousness of, in Its Relation to the Messianic Hope. II. The Rev. Albert W. Hitchcock. *O. and N. T. Student*, Nov., 8 pp. An historical view with interpretations.
- Melanesian Mission (The). Rev. Robert Steel, D.D. *Missionary Review of the World*, New York, Nov., 34 pp. Sketch of Bishop Selwyn.
- Mexico, The Protestant Movement in. Eleanor P. Allen. *Missionary Review of the World*, New York, Nov.
- Ministry (the Christian). Some Illegitimate Expectations of. The Rev. L. G. MacNeill, M.A. *Pres. College Jour.*, Montreal, Nov., 7 pp. Points out several cherished expectations and ideals that are illegitimate.
- Ministry (the Liberal). Inducements for Young Men to Enter. J. T. Sunderland. *Unitarian*, Boston, Nov., 2 pp. Abundant room to plant liberal churches everywhere. The calling a lofty one.
- Miracles, A Few More Words on. The Warfare of Science. IV. The Very Rev. Augustine F. Hewit. *Cath. World*, Nov., 10 pp. Deals with the spirit and method of writers against the Catholic belief in the reality and supernatural character of miracles.
- Missions (Foreign). From the Standpoint of Art. William Brenton Greene, Jr., D.D. *Missionary Review of the World*, New York, Nov., 5 pp. All missionary work is beautiful in the strictest and highest sense of the terms.
- Missions, The Carey Epoch in. Rev. D. L. Leonard. *Missionary Review of the World*, New York, Nov., 5 pp. Suggests that the Hackletons-Cobbler's part in history is worthy of comparison with his European contemporaries—George III. and Burke, Mirabeau and Lafayette.
- Money, The Relation of, to the Progress of Christ's Kingdom. Rev. W. D. Sexton. *Missionary Review of the World*, Nov., 4 pp. Wants to see all the money power of the world consecrated to Christian purposes, and suggests prayer supplemented by work to bring it about.
- Nam Thang Song. The Rev. F. Ellis. *Missionary Review of the World*, New York, Nov. Tells the story of one of the Moravian missionaries of Tibet, who, once on reaching the foot of the mountains, saw threats of a snow-storm which would bar his ascent, but who was awakened the following morning by the glad cry of Nam Thang—It has cleared up.
- New Testament Precedent, A Study of. The Rev. Augustine S. Carman. *O. and N. T. Student*, Nov., 6 pp.
- Presbytery (The New York) and Prof. Briggs. Editorial. *Andover Review*, Boston, Nov., 4 pp. The prosecutors led into the error by failure to distinguish between divine revelation and its record.
- Sermons, Why Are They Dull? The Rt. Rev. Thomas M. Clark, D.D., LL.D., Bishop of the Prot. Epis. Diocese of Rhode Island. *Mag. of Christian Lit.*, Nov., 6 pp.
- Unbelief (Current). The Rev. Principal Grant, D.D. *Pres. College Jour.*, Montreal, Nov., 10 pp. Deals especially with unbelief in the Inspirations of Holy Scripture, and with the false views of Inspiration.
- Universalism: Its Doctrines, Its Prophets. II. Charles L. Waite. *Unitarian*, Boston, Nov., 2 pp. Everything seems to favor a vast augmentation of its power and influence.

SCIENCE.

- Glacial Epoch (the). Did Geographical Changes Cause? Prof. T. G. Bonney, F.R.S. *Contemp. Rev.*, London, Nov., 13 pp.
- Hypnotism, The Applications of. C. Lloyd Tuckey, M.D. *Contemp. Rev.*, London, Nov., 15 pp. A paper on the nature, the uses, and the dangers of hypnotism.
- Reindeer Age (The), in France. William Seton. *Cath. World*, Nov., 6 pp. A study of that age.

SOCIOLOGICAL.

- Fallen Humanity, The Restoration and Exaltation of, in Which the Value of African Methodism Is of Great Magnitude. T. E. Darrell. *A. M. E. Church Rev.*, Oct., 6 pp.
- Negro (The) in the Profession of Law. D. Augustus Straker. *A. M. E. Church Rev.*, Oct., 7 pp. With portrait.
- Race Problem (the). The Declaration of Independence and. The Rev. J. C. Embury, D.D. *A. M. E. Church Rev.*, Oct., 9 pp. Discusses the social compact contained in the Declaration of Independence, and race assimilation developed under it.
- Republic (the Great). The Brand of Cain in. Edward Wakefield. *Contemp. Rev.*, London, Nov., 16 pp. The charge is made that Americans are more given to bloodshed than other nations.
- Shop-Girls and Their Wages. Prof. J. H. Hyslop. *Andover Review*, Boston, Nov., 24 pp. The only possible remedy is to relieve the pressure of competition.

UNCLASSIFIED.

- Autumn (Tonic). *New England and Yale Review*, New Haven, Nov., 3 pp. Reflections suggested by the falling leaves.
- Celery-Raising. The Great Industry of Kalamazoo. *Good Housekeeping*, Nov., 2 pp.

- Thanksgiving Dinner (New England). Mrs. O. C. Daniell. *Good Housekeeping*, Nov., 3 pp. Explicit directions for preparing a New England Thanksgiving dinner.
- Thanksgiving Dinners, Past, Present, and Future—As Assisted by the Poets and Otherwise. Lucy D. Thomson. *Good Housekeeping*, Nov., 2 pp.
- William II., Emperor of Germany. Character sketch. W. T. Stead. *Rev. of Reviews*, Nov., 16 pp. Illus.

GERMAN.

SCIENCE.

- Electrical Power, Transfer of. *Der Stein der Weisen*, Vienna, Sept., 4 pp. Illus.
- Electro-Magnets, Studies on the Electrical and Magnetic Situations in. *Der Stein der Weisen*, Vienna, Oct., 5 pp.
- Flight, The Mechanical Principles of. Von Buttenstedt-Rüdersdorf. *Der Stein der Weisen*, Vienna, Oct., 7 pp. Illus.
- Glacier Phenomena (A Remarkable). *Der Stein der Weisen*, Vienna, Oct., 3 pp.
- Grape Louse (the). Treatment of. *Der Stein der Weisen*, Vienna, Oct., 4 pp.
- Magnetic Earth-Current (The). Dr. A. Ritter von Urbanitzky. *Der Stein der Weisen*, Sept., Vienna, 18 pp. Showing the fluctuations of its course through telegraph wires. Illus.
- Narwahl (The). *Der Stein der Weisen*, Vienna, Sept., 1 p. Descriptive, with one illustration.
- Nebula and Comets, The Spectra of. *Der Stein der Weisen*, Vienna, Sept., 2 pp. Illus.
- Neolithic Find in Northern Europe. *Der Stein der Weisen*, Vienna, 1 p. The find consists of numerous weapons, of which a full-page illustration is given.
- Optical Deceptions. *Der Stein der Weisen*, Vienna, Oct., 2 pp.
- Optics. *Der Stein der Weisen*, Vienna, Sept., 1 p. Illus.

- Science (Popular). *Der Stein der Weisen*, Vienna, Oct., 8 pp. Contains papers on the Deep-Sea Photometer, Electricity in Medicine, Lessajon's Sound Figures, The Spectrum of Sun Protruberances, Carbonic Acid, Trepanned Skulls in the Stone Age, The Height of the Atmosphere.
- Sciopticon (The). Its Construction and Employment for Educational Purposes. Prof. E. Hallier. *Der Stein der Weisen*, Vienna, Oct., 7 pp. Illus.
- Sea Shells, Collections of. Edward Rüdiger. *Der Stein der Weisen*, Vienna, Oct., 5 pp. Illus.
- Sponges. M. Braun. *Vom Fels zum Meer*, Stuttgart, Oct., 5 pp. Illus.

SOCIOLOGICAL.

- Beggars and Begging. Emil Marriot. *Vom Fels zum Meer*, Stuttgart, Oct., 4 pp.
- Germany, Colonization of the Great Moors in Northwest. *Der Stein der Weisen*, Vienna, Sept., 1 p.
- Labor, Legislation for Protection of. Dr. L. Fuld. *Vom Fels zum Meer*, Stuttgart, Oct., 1 p.
- Morocco Market Life. *Der Stein der Weisen*, Vienna, Oct., 4 pp. Illus.
- Port Said and the Suez Canal. Paul Neubaur. *Westermann's Monats-Hefte*, Brunswick, Oct., 20 pp. Descriptive, with 15 illustrations.
- Servia, The Middle Schools in. Anton Schmitter. *Unsere Zeit*, Oct., 7 pp. Describes their organization and course of instruction.
- St. Petersburg Since Thirty Years Ago. Dr. O. Heyfelder. *Unsere Zeit*, Leipzig, Oct., 17 pp. An ethnographical current historical sketch, illustrative of the great changes which have occurred within the period named.
- Torpedo Ship (The). G. Weissbrodt. *Nord und Süd*, Breslau, 2 pp. Discourses Torpedo boats, ships, and rams, their construction, etc.

UNCLASSIFIED.

- Babylonian Life in the Time of Nebuchadnezzar. A. H. Sayce. *Deutsche Revue*, Oct., 13 pp. Interprets the life and character of the old Babylonians in the light of the recovered brick tablets.
- Balkan Peninsula (the). The Robbers of. Gustav Meyer. *Nord und Süd*, Breslau, Oct., 15 pp.
- Brazil, The Most Southerly Cities of. Dr. Alfred Hettner. *Unsere Zeit*, Leipzig, Oct., 9 pp. Discusses the three cities, Rio Grando do Sul, Pelotas, and Porto Alegre.
- Colombo, Illustrated. Paul Neubaur. *Vom Fels zum Meer*, Stuttgart, Oct., 6 pp.
- Divining-Rod (The). Ferdinand Rosenberger. *Deutsche Revue*, Breslau, Oct., 8 pp. Tells how it gradually lost its hold on the popular credulity, with the progress of material science.
- Instalment System (The) and Its Proper Management. Ludwig Fuld. *Unsere Zeit*, Leipzig, Oct., 7 pp. Admits the abuses of the system, but deprecates hasty legislation for their remedy.
- Körner (Theodor), Celebration of the Hundredth Birthday of. *Vom Fels zum Meer*, Stuttgart, Oct., 5 pp. With illustrations.
- Lick-Observatory. *Der Stein der Weisen*, Vienna, Sept., 2 pp. Describes the mode and conditions of life of the observatory staff.
- Life-Rules of Conrad Timm. *Vom Fels zum Meer*, Stuttgart, Oct., 1 p.
- Megalithic Grave-Memorials. *Der Stein der Weisen*, Vienna, Oct., 2 pp. Illus.
- Pharaoh, Discovery of. Heinrich Brugsch-Pascha. *Vom Fels zum Meer*, Stuttgart, Oct., 6 pp. With the mummy head of Rameses II. (The Pharaoh) and other illustrations.
- Plants (Some Interesting). A. Daul. *Der Stein der Weisen*, Vienna, Sept., 5 pp. Describes and illustrates the Black Calla, the Mexican Ipomoeus, the Tree Moon-flower, the Loquat, and Nowak's Weather-Flower.

Books of the Week.

AMERICAN.

- Apocalypse (The). Its Structure and Primary Predictions. David Brown, D.D. Christian Literature Co. \$1.25.
- Art, Discourses on. Fifteen Addresses by Sir Joshua Reynolds. Edited, with Notes and a Biographical and Historical Introduction by Edward Gilpin Johnson. A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago. \$2.50.
- Christianity, The Programme of. Henry Drummond. James Pott & Co., Leatherette, 35c.
- Garrison (William Lloyd), The Abolitionist. Archibald H. Grimke, M.A. Fink & Wagnalls Co. Cloth, \$1.50.
- Germanys (The Three). A Drama of Development. Theo. S. Fay, Ex-Minister to Switzerland. A. S. Barnes & Co. 2 vols., cloth, \$7.00.
- Indika. The Country and the People of India and Ceylon. John F. Hurst, D.D., LL.D. With 6 Maps and 250 Illustrations. Harper & Bro. Cloth, \$5.00.
- Ivan the Fool; or, The Old Devil and the Three Small Devils. Also, The Lost Opportunity, and Polikusha. From the Russian of Count Leo Tolstoy. Charles L. Webster & Co.
- Jesus Christ: A History of Our Saviour's Person, Mission, and Spirit. Père Didon, O.P. With an Introduction by His Eminence, James Cardinal Gibbons. Edited by the Rt. Rev. Bernard O'Reilly, D.D. Profusely Illustrated. D. Appleton & Co. 2 vols. \$7.50.
- Jesus, the Carpenter of Nazareth. By a Layman. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.
- Life, The Evolution of; or, Causes of Change in Animal Form. Hubbard Winslow Mitchell, M.D. G. P. Putnam's Sons. Cloth, \$1.75.
- Marie Antoinette and the Downfall of Royalty. From the French of Imbert de Saint Amand. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.25.
- Monk and Knight. An Historical Study in Fiction. Frank W. Gunsaulus, A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago. \$2.50.
- Ocean Steamships. By Various Authors. Charles Scribner's Sons. Illus., \$3.00.
- Olympus, Tales of the Gods of Greece and Rome. Talfourd Ely, Member of the Council of the Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies. G. P. Putnam's Sons. Illus., \$3.00.
- Pharaohs, Fellahs, and Explorers. Amelia B. Edwards. Harper & Bros. Illus., \$4.00.
- Portugal, A Year in, 1889-1890. George B. Loring, M.D., late United States Minister to Portugal. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.50.
- Right Road (The). A Hand-Book for Parents and Teachers. John W. Kramer, Thomas Whittaker. Cloth, \$1.25.
- Theological Propædæutic. A General Introduction to the Study of Theology, Exegetical, Historical, Systematic, and Practical. A Manual for Students. Philip Schaff, D.D., LL.D. Christian Literature Co.
- Tilting at Windmills: A Story of the Blue Grass Country. Emma M. Connelly, D. Lothrop Co., Boston. Cloth, \$1.50.
- Womanhood (The New). James C. Fernald. D. Lothrop Co., Boston. Cloth, \$1.25.

Current Events.

Wednesday, November 4.

Returns from Iowa show the reflection of Governor Boies (Dem.) by about 10,000 plurality. Further returns from Massachusetts show the plurality of Governor Russell to be about 7,000. Returns from Illinois, Kansas, and Nebraska show that the Republicans have carried those States. Anthony Cannon (Tony Hart), the actor, dies in the Worcester Lunatic Hospital, where he had been confined for upwards of two years. The failure of the Maverick Bank causes a run on the Five Cent Savings Bank of Boston. The New York Presbytery dismiss the charges against Professor Briggs. Sir Edwin Arnold reads and recites to a large audience in Carnegie Music Hall. The *Philadelphia*, the flagship of Admiral Gherardi, sails for St. Thomas.

London dispatches state that in Brazil President Fonseca has dissolved the Congress, declared martial law, and established a dictatorship. It is stated that extraordinary precautions were taken to secure the safety of the Czar while traveling through Germany; he did not visit the Emperor. News is received via San Francisco of a revolution in the province of Fukian, China. Rioting occurs at Waterford, where Mr. Healy in a speech repeats his disparaging language regarding Mrs. Parnell. The Queen appoints the Earl of Dufferin Warden of the Cinque Ports.

Thursday, November 5.

Secretary Proctor hands in his resignation, and leaves Washington for Vermont. It is reported that the Government survey of the Indiana boundary line will show that Chicago is in that State. A Missouri Pacific train is held up by masked robbers in the suburbs of Omaha. A Nashville, Tenn., dispatch says that convict miners will not be returned to the mines unless assured of protection by the State. San Francisco is making earnest efforts to secure the holding of both National Conventions in that city. In New York City the Chamber of Commerce asks for the repeal of the present Silver Law.

The Brazilian Minister receives dispatches virtually of the news confirming the action of President Fonseca on the 3d inst.; the President asks the Nation to elect new Representatives. There is further rioting in Cork; William O'Brien is among the injured. The Dominion Cabinet is being reconstructed.

Friday, November 6.

Ex-Governor J. Gregory Smith, of Vermont, dies suddenly. Dr. L. S. Major, a prominent physician of Chicago, sues Dr. Keeley, of inebriate-cure fame, for putting his name in a list of references to reformed drunkards, claiming \$10,000 damages. There is a coal famine in Chicago. The Secretary of the Interior is sued at Washington by the Union River Logging Railroad Company. New York City piano manufacturers decide to lower the pitch of pianos. Judge Barrett censures Mrs. Paran Stevens as executor of her husband's will.

In Cork, Mr. Flavin, McCarthyite, is elected to succeed Parnell in the House of Commons. It is reported from Rome that the recent decision of the French ministry to abolish the differential dues against Italy is received with great satisfaction by the Italian people. It is announced from London that unless China gives satisfactory assurances by the end of this month regarding the attacks on foreigners, the combined foreign fleet will seize Shanghai and other treaty ports. Quiet prevails in Rio Janeiro. Admiral Montt accepts the Presidency of Chili. The United States Legation in Santiago is guarded by Chilean troops, on account of apprehensions that an attempt might be made by a mob to capture the refugees sheltered there.

Saturday, November 7.

Secretary Rusk, of the Department of Agriculture, submits his report to the President. Ex-President Hayes speaks at Augusta, Ga., in Exposition Hall. Lieutenant Cowles is exonerated for the loss of the *Despatch*, the disappearance of the lightship being considered the cause of the wreck. The Corry National Bank fails; liabilities \$750,000. It is now stated that the officials of the wrecked Maverick Bank, Boston, have been guilty of forgery. Serious drouth prevails throughout the West. Forest fires rage in Maine. In New York City the funeral of Monsignor Preston is held at St. Ann's Church. Augustin Daly arrives on the *Umbria*.

Dom Pedro says he is ready to return to Brazil if the people appeal to him. In Cork the plurality of Flavin, McCarthyite, is 1,512. Friedlander & Sommerfeld, an old banking house in Berlin, fails; Sommerfeld and his son commit suicide. Reports from Chili indicate a Liberal majority in the Congress. Chili decides to exhibit at the World's Fair.

Sunday, November 8.

A demonstration in memory of the Anarchists who were hanged takes place in Chicago. A fatal explosion occurs in a Nanticoke coal mine. Governor-elect McKinley arrives in New York City. The New York Presbytery report on revision of the Creed. The Episcopal Church of the Ascension celebrates its fiftieth anniversary. The new St. Bernard's Roman Catholic Church is dedicated.

Sir John Gorst is appointed Financial Secretary of the Treasury, to succeed William L. Jackson, recently appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland. In a fight in Limerick four soldiers were injured with knives, and six civilians arrested.

Monday, November 9.

The Supreme Court at Washington hears arguments in the *Sayward* case. The statement of the Bank Superintendent shows that the assets of the Ulster County Savings Bank are 85 per cent. of the liabilities. The discovery is announced of a band of expert letter-box thieves, who have operated successfully in many cities. In New York City the new building of the Mercantile Library is formally opened. Ex-State Senator Thomas F. Grady is appointed Police Justice, to succeed Henry Murray.

The province of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, declares its independence: general discontent is said to prevail throughout the Republic. Lord Salisbury speaks on Foreign Affairs at the Lord Mayor's Banquet. The Prince of Wales celebrates his fiftieth birthday. The Marquis di Rudini makes an important speech in Milan. News is received of a cyclone in the Andaman Islands, Bay of Bengal, which caused the loss of 137 lives.

Tuesday, November 10.

In the argument of the *Sayward* Case in the Supreme Court, it transpires that a treaty agreement to be ratified by the Senate had been reached between our Government and Great Britain, to submit the Bering Sea dispute to arbitration. The official canvass of the vote throughout New York and other States is made by the County Boards. In New York City, Leonard A. Geigerich is appointed by Governor Hill a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas; W. J. McKenna succeeds Geigerich as County Clerk. The Committee to secure, through Congress, the use of safety appliances on railroads, meets in the Chamber of Commerce.

The province of Grao Para declares its independence of the Republic of Brazil. Reports are received that the cyclone of Nov. 2d, in the Bay of Bengal, was very destructive to shipping. The workmen of Lille (France) parade the streets in honor of the release from prison of M. Lafargue, the newly elected Socialist Deputy; the police disperse the paraders.

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